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How to Study U. S. History.

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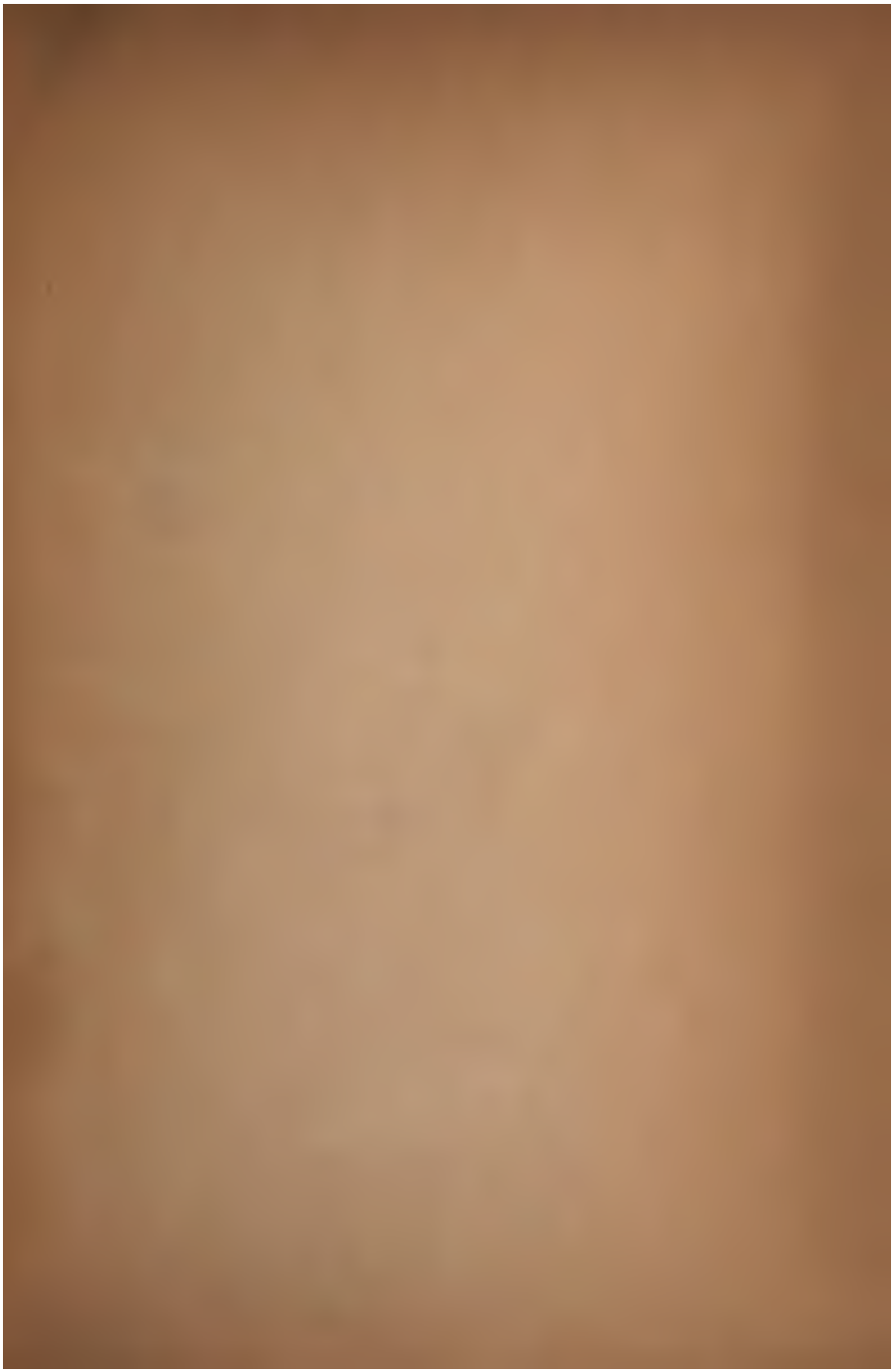

UNITED STATES HISTORY

BY THE

BRACE SYSTEM.

A STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE USE OF TEACHER AND PUPIL.

BY JOHN TRAINER,

ELEVENTH EDITION.

CHICAGO:
A. FLANAGAN, PUBLISHER.
1887

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JOHN TRAINER.
1883.

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PREFATORY AND EXPLANATORY.

THE Plan of this little book sets forth the following essential points in active school-room work:

1. A Blackboard Analysis of each and every topic in United States History.

2. Directions for Studying each immediate topic. (In this point the author believes that this help is necessary in almost every preparation of a lesson.)

3. "Queer Queries" are introduced immediately after the reference work, in order to stimulate more reference reading. The author finds that his pupils not only find the answers to the Queries, but in doing so, they invariably fix some other important fact, thus not only doing a definite work, but becoming familiar with authors which they would not otherwise read.

4. The Daily Reviews are absolutely necessary to an entire success in the study of this branch. Without definite reviews the pupil will not retain the mass of facts ever accumulating in the study of History. The teacher who fails to keep up constant daily reviews fails to impress these facts permanently upon the memory of the pupil.

5. By the use of the Blackboard Analysis, Directions for Studying, Queer Queries, Daily Reviews and other numerous helps contained in the book, the teacher is enabled to adopt the *topical recitation* and thus make a multiplicity of texts not only desirable but actually beneficial and helpful. "The greater number of authors in the school the better," so say a number of teachers now using the plans as copied from Institute Work.

6. The constant reference to the Constitution will give the pupil a fair knowledge of the principles of our Government by the time he completes his course in United States History. The teacher should introduce other questions as needed, from time to time.

7. The somewhat extended list of "Queer Queries" on United States History enables the teacher and pupil to have a ready reference always at hand for the purpose of investigation.

8. Finally, *it is believed that the average pupil will gain a thorough knowledge of the subject in one half the time usually allotted to this study.* That instead of spending years on the text-book "question and answer" method, he will gain this knowledge in one or two terms.

When you have tried the plans as eliminated in this little book and are convinced of their success or failure, then, and not till then, condemn or commend the school-room product of

YE PEDAGOGUE.

DECATUR, ILL., July, 1883.

Thomas Carlyle's Advice.

"I can assure you on very good experience, it is far less important to a man that he read many books than that he read a few well, and with *his whole mind awake to them.* This is indisputably certain. A very small lot of books will serve to nourish a man's mind if he handle them well; and I have known innumerable people whose minds have all gone to ruin by reading carelessly *too many books.* As to subjects for reading, I recommend in general all kinds of books that will give you real information about men, their works and ways, past and present. History is evidently the grand subject a student will take to. Never read any such book without a map beside you; endeavor to seek out every place the author names, and get a clear idea of the ground you are on; without this you can never understand him, much less remember him. Mark the dates of the chief events and epochs; write them; get them fixed into your memory—chronology and geography are the two lamps of history."

(Written in 1852, to his nephew, Dr. Carlyle, of Toronto, Canada, who was then qualifying himself for a teacher).

THE BRACE: UNITED STATES HISTORY.

STUDY I.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

PERIODS. { 1492–1607, 1607–1775, 1775–1789, 1789– } PERIOD OF { Discovery. Settlement. Revolution. Constitution. }

Write the above form on the board, slate, or scratch-book, and repeat until learned.

"From 1492 to 1607 is called the Period of Discovery; from 1607 to 1775 is called the Period of Settlement," etc.

QUESTIONS.—Why do we adopt the date 1492 as a beginning for the time of a Period? Why do we divide the study of U. S. History into Periods? How many and what Periods? From what is each named?

Write the form. Re-write it. Erase and write it again until thoroughly learned.

1. PERIOD OF DISCOVERY.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

The Three Great Discoverers.

1492	Columbus	San Salvador.
1493		Isabella.
1498		S. America.
1502		Cent. America.
1494 or '97	Cabots	Cape Breton.
1499	Vespucci	America.

Write the form and repeat, "In 1492 Columbus discovered San Salvador; in 1493 Columbus founded Isabella on Hayti

Island; in 1498 Columbus discovered South America, near the mouth of the Orinoco River," etc. Commence the statement with "In" and simply make the best sentence to tell what was done.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Tell the story of Columbus's boyhood. 2. Of his trials and triumphs in securing aid to carry out his undertakings. 3. Of his first voyage. 4. Of his subsequent voyages. 5. Tell all about the Cabots, and what they did. 6. Ditto Vespucci.

QUEER QUERIES.

1. What did Columbus do with the $70 which Queen Isabella sent him?

2. How many and what countries did he visit to secure aid in fitting out his vessels?

3. What did "Old King John" do when he applied to him for aid?

4. Where did Columbus think the Orinoco had its source?

5. How many times was he buried? Where is his grave now? Locate the place.

6. What did he make out of the Santa Maria?

7. What did the Cabots take to England with them?

8. Why was not the continent called Columbia?

9. What was the German geographer's name who published the first account of the New World?

10. Who first saw the land from Columbus's vessel?

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Tracing Columbus.	Palos to Gomera. Gomera to San Salvador. San Salvador to Cuba. Cuba to Hayti. Hayti to St. Mary's. St. Mary's to Palos.

Recited: "Columbus sailed from Palos to Gomera, from Gomera to San Salvador, San Salvador to Cuba," etc.

Let the pupil find and locate each of the above on some good map.

REVIEW.

1. Write the form for the Periods.
2. For the Three Great Discoverers.
3. For tracing Columbus.
4. Write an account of Columbus's second voyage.
5. Tell the story of Columbus and the egg.
6. Make out a skeleton to represent the Periods, thus:

PERIODS. { — to —
— " —
— " —
— " — } PERIOD OF { ——
——
——
—— }

Now fill the blanks orally.

7. Make blank skeleton for the Three Great Discoverers and fill in same manner.

8. Write a short paragraph about the Cabots.

REMARKS.—Tell nothing in the language of the author. Use your own language. *Talk and write independently.*

STUDY II.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Discoveries of Nations.

- Spanish.
  - 1512—De Leon.
  - 1513—Balboa.
  - 1520—Magellan.
  - 1541—De Soto.
  - 1565—Melendez.
- French.
  - 1524—Verrazani.
  - 1534—Cartier.
  - 1605—DeMonts.
- English.
  - 1579—Drake.
  - 1584 { Amidas. Barlow.
  - 1602—Gosnold.
- Dutch.
  - 1609—Hudson.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Take De Leon as a subject, and read all your history may say of him. If other authors are at hand, read their version of the same subject. Finally, settle down on the fact that "In 1512 De Leon discovered Florida." 2. Treat the discoverers in order as arranged above, in a similar manner. Do not undertake the study of more than one or two daily. 3. As you proceed be sure to write and rewrite all the preceding forms. 4. Tell the story of De Leon and his discoveries. Trace him from place to place. 5. Ditto for each discoverer. 6. Locate each place discovered, on the map (*i. e.*, point out each place and tell where it is). 7 Make a list of each group of discoverers.

QUEER QUERIES.

11. Why was Florida so called? South Sea? Pacific Ocean? California? Virginia?

12. What was De Leon looking for? Did he find it? Why?

13. Why did Balboa come to America?

14. Why did Melendez murder the French?

15. Why did Balboa wade into the ocean?

16. Which discoverer drove hogs before him while traveling?

17. Where did DeSoto leave his wife when he traveled through the South? Why was he buried so often? Where and how each time?

18. What became of Magellan? Drake? Gosnold?

19. Tell all you can about curious Indian mounds.

20. After whom should this continent have been named? Why?

21. What was the Astrolabe, as used by Columbus?

22. What did Columbus do when he first stepped on American soil?

23. What did the Indians think the ships of Columbus were?

24. What explorer was left on Hudson's Bay to perish with his son and four companions?

25. Is the chicken a native of America? The turkey? The horse? The sheep?

26. What did Columbus believe Hayti to be?

27. What is the only marsupial of America?

28. What early explorer lies under a pair of stairs in Quebec?

29. What noted explorer lies in the mud of the Mississippi?

30. What is the oldest town in the United States?

REVIEW.

9. Write about each of the explorers in turn.

10. What part of the United States did each nation claim, and why?

11. How many and what nations made discoveries within the present boundaries of the United States?

12. Trace Sir Francis Drake on his voyages.

13. Who named Virginia? Why the right to name it?

14. Tell all you can about tobacco and the potato.

15. Trace Hudson to his abandonment on Hudson's Bay.

16. Which is the oldest settlement in the United States? In Canada?

17. Name the four great Indian tribes. Where was each located?

18. Tell all you can about the Indian dress.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Claims.	Spain.	Florida.	
		New Mexico.	
	France.	Arcadia.	
		Canada.	
		Mississippi Valley.	
	Holland.	New Netherlands.	
	England.	N. Virginia.	
		S. Virginia.	
		N. Albion.	

Copy the above form neatly and carefully; recite, "Spain claimed all the southeastern part of the United States under the name of Florida," and "the southwestern under the name of New Mexico." "France claimed the northeastern part of the United States, the northern (including Canada) and the whole of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley, under the name of Acadia, Canada, and the Mississippi Valley.' "Holland claimed the territory extending from the Delaware Bay to the Connecticut Valley, under the name of New Netherlands." "England claimed all of the southern part of the United States under the name of South Virginia, and the northern under the name of North Virginia, and the western under the name of New Albion."

QUESTIONS AND DIRECTIONS.

After a careful study of the map tell what claims overlapped.

19. The overlapping of claims would probably lead to what? Why was New Albion so called? Virginia? Florida? Acadia? Canada? New Netherlands?

20. By what right could any nation claim a new territory in America?

21. By what right did the Dutch claim New Netherlands? The English, North and South Virginia and New Albion?

REMARKS.—The recitation should be from the blackboard form, invariably. Pupils should depend entirely upon the memory in class recitation, *i. e.*, all books and helps should be laid aside. More or less writing should be required at each recitation. Be sure that you can locate each place named in the text. Write the preceding blackboard forms daily until learned. Never write them without repeating the sentence for each date.

WRITTEN EXAMINATION.

Write with ink if possible. Be very careful about the spelling of proper names. Indent the first word of each paragraph. After papers are graded file them for future reference.

22. Write a short sketch of Columbus and what he did.

23. When and by whom was Guanahani discovered? The Mississippi? How many years had intervened from the discovery of one to the discovery of the other?

24. Write in order of the time of the discovery the names of the discoverers adopted in the analysis (blackboard form).

25. Tell the nationality of each discoverer, and the power he served. Tell the story of De Leon and the Fountain of Youth.

26. Who were the three great discoverers?

27. Tell something that you have read concerning the early discoveries not found in your text-book.

8. What do you think about the real honor of the name America? Should it belong to Americus, or Columbus?

29. Did Columbus know that he had discovered America? Where did he die?

30. Give the limits of North and South Virginia (in degrees).

STUDY III.

COLONIAL PERIOD.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Virginia.
- 1607—Jamestown.
- 1610—Famine.
- 1619 — Legislative. / Negroes.
- 1620—Women.
- 1622—Massacre.
- 1624—Royal.
- 1644—Massacre.
- 1676—Bacon's.

Virginia.
- 1607.
- Jamestown.
- Eng. Emigrants.
- Edward Wingfield.

DIRECTIONS.—1. After reading all you can find concerning the settlement of Jamestown, repeat: "In 1607 Jamestown was settled." "In 1610 a famine occurred," etc. 2. Copy and recite the above as you memorize the event. 3. Place "in" before 1607, "at" before Jamestown "by" before Eng. Emigrants, and "under" before Edward Wingfield. Then memorize: "Virginia was settled *in* 1607, *at* Jamestown, *by* English emigrants, *under* Edward Wingfield." 4. Tell all you can about the Indian Massacres. 5. Tell all you can about the legislative assembly. 6. Read all you find on the introduction of slavery into the colony. Tell this in your own words. 7. What is meant by a charter government? Why so called?

QUEER QUERIES.

31. What did the Indians of Jamestown plant in order to grow ammunition?

32. How many negroes were sold at first, at Jamestown?

33. Were women really sold in Jamestown? If so, what was the price?

34. How did Captain Smith shield himself from the arrows of the Indians?

35. Is the story of Pocahontas's saving Captain Smith now accepted as true?

36. How did Columbus make the egg stand on end? Tell the story?

37. What became of Sir Walter Raleigh?

38. Are the ruins of Jamestown now visible?

39. What early explorer climbed a tree in order to see the Pacific Ocean?

40. What is meant by the Virginia Readjusters?

REVIEW.

31. Write the analysis of the claims to American soil.

32. Write a good sketch of Balboa. De Soto.

33. Locate territory which overlapped by conflicting claims.

34. How many and what periods in our history? Give date of beginning of each.

35. What did Columbus do? Balboa? De Soto? De Leon? Bacon? Pocahontas? Cortez? Gosnold? Cartier? Magellan? Champlain? Verrazani?

36. Make out the analysis of Virginia. Of the voyages of Columbus.

37. What is meant by North and South Virginia, as mentioned in the histories?

38. Explain what is meant by the Plymouth and the London companies.

39. Why was Virginia so called?

40. Did the early settlers find gold in Virginia? Is there any native gold in the State? Who is the present governor? How many and what capitals has it had?

REMARKS.—1. Do not memorize the text of any author. Use your own language to tell what you know of the text. 2. Write the answers to all the questions. "Once writing a topic is worth twice reciting it." 3. Repeat and re-write, time and again, that which you find most difficult to remember. 4. Do not omit taking notes as you find new facts in different authors.

STUDY IV.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Massachusetts.

- 1620—Plymouth.
- 1628—Salem.
- 1630—Boston, etc.
- 1643—Union.
- 1675—King Philip's.
- 1686—Royal.
- 1692—Witchcraft.

Massachusetts.

- Plymouth Colony.
  - 1620.
  - Plymouth.
  - Pilgrims.
  - John Carver.
- Mass. Bay Colony.
  - 1628.
  - Salem.
  - Puritans.
  - John Winthrop.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read your histories to find the best "wording" for a sentence to express the exact meaning of the above dates and key-words. When you have settled in your own mind the best expression, then repeat the sentence till you have memorized it. 2. After thoroughly fixing each fact as you gather it from your authors, tell the story in your own language. 3. Follow the directions given in connection with the history of Virginia, for Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies. 4. Read all the books at your command on the Salem Witchcraft, then tell the story in a lively manner. Tell all about King Philip and his hostility to the whites. 5. Explain what is meant by a voluntary association as applied to the Plymouth Colony.

QUEER QUERIES.

41. How many persons came over in the Mayflower? Who was the first governor of Plymouth Colony?

2. What man was pressed to death in the witchcraft delusion?

43. What man was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony? What church did he found?

44. What is the "Hub of the Universe"?

45. Where and when was the first college within the present limits of the United States established? What is it called?

46. What was the first American publication?

47. What was done with King Philip's head? With his little son?

48. Who was the "Great Indian Apostle"?

49. Why did the early settlers of New England object to chimneys? What is a "cat-in-clay" chimney?

50. What became of Anne Hutchinson? Of William Drummond?

REVIEW.

(Let this review be in writing.)

41. Trace the Pilgrims in their wanderings from their homes in England to the wilds of America.

42. Write all you can about the wandering of De Soto.

43. Write the blackboard form for the discoveries of nations.

44. Study the subjects of the early history of the potato, tobacco, introduction of hogs, cattle and horses into the colonies, then write the facts in your own language.

45. Write all you can about the two Indian massacres in Virginia.

46. Write the blackboard form for the claims to American soil.

47. What was the extent of North and South Virginia? The New Netherlands? Of Acadia? Of Florida?

48. What explorations did Verrazani make?

49. Write the history of King Philip's war.

50. Write the form for tracing Columbus. Write a list of all persons whose history you have studied, and mark the accent of each.

REMARKS.—The teacher should assign written review topics in each recitation. He should not spend much time in the oral recitation of the advance lesson—just enough to bring all the important facts before the class. Send the class to the board with the distinct understanding that each of its members shall confine his writing to a given space. Assign each a topic with the request that he tell the most possible in the fewest words. When ready, have each in turn read what he has written. After each reading have the class criticisms. Criticise spelling, punctuation and arrangement.

STUDY V.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

New Hampshire.
- 1623 — Portsmouth. Dover.
- 1680—Royal.
- 1683—Earthquake.

New Hampshire.
- 1623.
  - Portsmouth and Dover.
  - N. Eng. Emigrants.
  - Mason and Gorges.

Rhode Island.
- 1636—Providence.
- 1637—Portsmouth.
- 1639—Newport.
- 1663—Charter.

Rhode Island.
- 1636.
  - Providence.
  - N. Eng. Emigrants.
  - Roger Williams.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Bound New Hampshire and Rhode Island. Locate the capital of each. 2. Read all authors at hand on the Rhode Island charter of 1663. Find some good biography or life of Roger Williams and be able to tell as much about his life as possible.

QUEER QUERIES.

51. What was discovered in Roger Williams's grave?

52. What nation introduced horses into the present limits of the United States?

53. What samples of workmanship were found near the Madeira Islands previous to the discovery of America?

54. What State had witchcraft laws?

55. Do historians know how America was peopled? What theories?

56. Who were the sea kings of history?

57. Who are supposed to have built the queer old tower of Newport? Describe it.

58. Who was Anne Hutchinson? What became of her?

59. What did De Gourgues do with his Spanish prisoners?

60. What did the Indians use for mirrors?

REMARKS.—Have the pupils report and answer such Queer Queries as they may have found. Collect their note-books, and after examining them carefully, return them with commendation or criticism, as may be best suited to the individual. Let one of your many cares be to ever insist upon neatness in the appearance of all written work.

REVIEW.

51. Write the names of the explorers, placing those belonging to different nations in certain columns. Pronounce each name and *mark* the accent.

52. Write the blackboard form for claims.

53. What was the extent of Discovery Period? Give date of beginning and ending.

54. Write the blackboard form for Virginia. For Massachusetts. Write a short sketch of Roger Williams.

55. What is meant by the Pilgrims? By the Puritans?

Connecticut.
- 1635—Windsor.
- 1636—Weathersfield.
- 1637—Pequod.
- 1638—New Haven.
- 1662—Charter.

Connecticut.
- 1635.
- Windsor.
- N. Eng. Emigrants.
- Thomas Hooker.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Bound Connecticut and locate Windsor

and New Haven. 2. Read all you can find concerning Thomas Hooker. 3. Ditto the Pequod War.

QUEER QUERIES.

61. What Indian chief ate some flesh from the shoulder of a captive chief?

62. On what day of the week did Columbus discover America?

63. Why was California so called?

64. What is the oldest college in the United States?

65. What did Canonicus send to Governor Bradford and what did he return?

66. "Who ate Roger Williams?"

67. What did Captain Smith take from the Indians and hold until they filled his boat with corn?

68. Who named New England?

69. What Indian marked his flight by hanging hands, heads and scalps on poles?

70. Who was taken for an angel in the Indian attack on Hadley? Why are the people of New England called Yankees?

REVIEW.—56. Rewrite all the blackboard forms in order, beginning with that of the Periods.

57. After writing all the forms recite the outline as suggested by them.

REMARK.—If not familiar with the *forms* at this point you should spend some time reviewing them.

STUDY VI.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

New York.
- 1623—New Amsterdam.
- 1624—Fort Orange.
- 1626—Peter Minuit.
- 1664—English.
- 1673—Dutch.
- 1674—English
- 1689—Royal.

New York.
- 1623.
  - New Amsterdam.
  - Dutch.
  - Peter Minuit.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read your authors to determine why the date 1623 is adopted as that of the first settlement rather than that of 1613 or 1614. 2. Read all you can command concerning the four Dutch governors of New York. 3. Determine from your texts why the English were able to capture New Amsterdam so easily. 4. If the "History of New York," by Washington Irving, can be found in the neighborhood, *borrow* it and read all he says about the "Knickerbockers." 5. Explain what is meant by a royal province.

QUEER QUERIES.

71. Which of the Dutch governors had a wooden leg?

72. What was Hooker's guide through the wilderness in his journey to Connecticut?

73. What did Minuit pay the Indians for Manhattan Island?

74. Why is Wall street so called?

75. Who was the little "Indian Fighter" of Massachusetts?

76. Who said, "I thank God there are no free schools or printing presses, and I hope that we shall not have them these three hundred years"?

77. Why did Bacon burn Jamestown?

78. What was done with the Indians who were carried to Europe?

79. Who said, "We must burn them"?

80. Who said, "Sir, if we are interrupted again I will make the sun shine through you in a moment"?

REVIEW.

58. Write the blackboard form for each colony as far as learned.

59. Write the form for the first date, first settlement, etc., of each colony to one studied.

60. Why was each colony so called?

61. Write a brief sketch of King Philip. Pocahontas. Peter Stuyvesant.

62. Write all you can about John Smith. Balboa. De Soto.

63. Write a list of explorers and give their nationalities.

64. What averted the war threatened by Powhattan and the English in 1612?

65. Describe Bacon's Rebellion.

66. What were the peculiar features of the Maryland, charter?

67. What is meant by Mason and Dixon's line?

68. How did the term "patroon" originate?

69. When was St. Augustine founded? Port Royal? Jamestown? Plymouth? New Amsterdam?

70. Why was New York called New Netherlands? What does it mean?

REMARK.—The secret of success in memorizing dates depends solely upon their repetition in connection with the key-

word. Bear in mind the necessity of your constant use of the pen or pencil while reviewing. Do not omit the written review till the topic is thoroughly mastered.

STUDY VII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

New Jersey.
- 1665—Elizabeth.
- 1674—East and West Jersey.
- 1702—United.
- 1738—Governor.

New Jersey.
- 1665.
  - Elizabeth.
  - Long Islanders.
  - Philip Carteret.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Review the colonies and determine which became royal provinces, which remained under charter government, and which were proprietary, if any. 2. Review all you have at hand concerning the four Dutch governors of New York. 3. Read all you can find concerning an Indian wigwam and Indian money. Give a description of each in your own language.

QUEER QUERIES.

81. Where did Columbus think the source of the Orinoco River was?

82. What did Philip Carteret carry on his shoulder when he led the Dutch settlers from Long Island to Elizabeth? Why?

83. What did Columbus construct out of the Santa Maria?

84. Who waded into the ocean to his armpits?

85. What was once planted in the streets of Jamestown?

86. The governor of what State acted as governor for New Jersey until 1738?

87. Who sold his interest in New Jersey to the Quakers?

88. What celebrated preacher was once governor of New Jersey?

89. Where was the "Charter Oak"? When blown down?

90. What was the color of Columbus's flag? Of the cross? What is meant by "Forefathers' Rock"?

REVIEW.

71. Write the blackboard forms for Virginia.
72. For New Hampshire.
73. Massachusetts.
74. Rhode Island.
75. Connecticut.
76. New York.
77. New Jersey.

REMARKS.—The teacher should now send the class to the board daily for about *two* minutes' work. Say to one, write forms for Virginia; to another, Massachusetts, etc. When time has expired say, "Time." Have *all* stop and "face" for recitation. Call for form by naming the colony or subject. When the pupil has read this form intelligently, call for class criticisms. Criticise spelling, use of capitals, punctuation, brace, etc. Do this daily.

Commence to build up the dates in regular order by using the date and key-word, beginning with "1607, Jamestown," etc.

STUDY VIII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Pennsylvania.
- 1681—Schuylkill.
- 1683—Philadelphia.
- 1684—Penn.
- 1699—Penn.

Pennsylvania.
- 1681.
  - Schuylkill.
  - English Quakers.
  - William Markham,

DIRECTIONS.—1. Search your histories, or the encyclopedia for some account of William Penn. 2. Read all you can find concerning Penn's treaty with the Indians. 3. Find the speech of Penn to the Indians and memorize it. Repeat the words of the chiefs in reply to his speech.

QUEER QUERIES.

91. Who was the "Quaker King"?

92. What and where is the "City of Brotherly Love"?

93. What is meant by "The Friends"?

94. Was Pennsylvania ever a Royal Province? Connecticut? Rhode Island?

95. What did Penn's land cost him per acre.

96. What is the "Old Dominion"? The "Keystone State"? The "Empire State"?

97. What was the age of "Penn's elm" when blown down in 1810? How determine the age of an elm-tree?

98. What other colony was ruled by the governor of Pennsylvania?

99. What is meant by the "Commonwealth"?

100. What did the State pay the Penn family for their claims to Pennsylvania?

REVIEW.—1. Write the blackboard form for New Jersey and Massachusetts, 2. Write all you can about the Pequod War. 3. Read and rewrite all the important facts about Bacon's rebellion. 4. Write the form for the first settlement of each colony. 5. Bound Pennsylvania and locate its capital. 6. Name the colonies in the order of their settlements so far as learned. 7. Explain why each one was so called.

NOTE.—Collect the note books and inspect their condition. Show pupils how they may improve the appearance of the page. Commend the neater work and encourage the poorer *workers* to do better. Have written work daily. *Do not neglect this.*

Delaware.
- 1638—Christiana Creek.
- 1682—Duke of York.
- 1703—Legislature.

Delaware.
- 1638.
- Christiana.
- Swedes.
- Peter Minuit.

NOTE.—Teacher explain why the history of Delaware is usually treated in connection with that of Pennsylvania.

STUDY IX.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Maryland.
- 1634—St. Mary's.
- 1646—Clayborne's.
- 1655—Civil War.
- 1691—Royal.

Maryland.
- 1634.
  - St. Mary's.
  - English Catholics.
  - Leonard Calvert.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read your authors to determine why Lord Baltimore desired to found a colony in America. 2. Determine the cause of Clayborne's Rebellion. 3. Of Bacon's. 4. Of the civil war in Maryland. 5. Of the Pequod War. 6. Of King Philip's War.

QUEER QUERIES.

101. What yearly rent did Lord Baltimore agree to pay the King for the territory of Maryland?

102. Why did not Lord Baltimore settle in Virginia?

103. Why was Maryland so called?

104. Was the territory of Maryland included in the London or in the Plymouth company's charter?

105. Has your State ever furnished a president? Whom?

106. What is the Indian pipe of peace called?

107. What is the motto of your State? Who is the governor?

108. What is a "Quaker gun"?

109. When and how often does Congress assemble?

110. Who is president of the Senate?

REVIEW.—1. Make a list of the colonies in chronological order as far as studied. 2. Ditto in geographical order, with the capital of each. 3. Make a list of the Indian wars and rebellions as far as learned, and name one prominent actor in each. 4. Make a list of the colonies studied and name the prevalent religion of each. 5. Write the forms for the settlement of Massachusetts. 6. Give the causes of the settlement of each colony. 7. Name and explain the several kinds of governments of the colonies. 8. Which colonies never became royal provinces?

NOTE.—1. The teacher should so frame his questions as to require some research in order to answer them. 2. Read history with an object in view, not as a pastime; *i. e.*, read with a view to settling a question. 3. Do not omit the class reviews at each recitation. The teacher who fails to do something in this direction fails to give his pupils a good knowledge of history. 4. Direct the pupil to certain authors which may be had in the neighborhood, and always have a secret purpose in doing so.

STUDY X.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

- North and South Carolina.
  - North.
    - 1663—Albemarle.
    - 1665—Clarenden Colony.
    - 1711—Massacre.
    - 1729—Royal.
  - South.
    - 1679—Ashley River.
    - 1680—N. Charleston.
    - 1729—Royal.
- North and South Carolina.
  - North.
    - 1663.
      - Albemarle Colony.
      - William Drummond.
      - Virginians.
  - South.
    - 1670.
      - Carteret Colony.
      - William Sayle and others.
      - Barbadoes.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Study the Carolinas as one colony to the separation in 1729. 2. Search your authors to find something new concerning "Locke's Grand Model." 3. Tell all you can about it in your own words.

QUEER QUERIES.

111. What is meant by the "Grand Model"?

112. What tribe of Indians engaged in the massacre of 1711?

113. What is the meaning of *E Pluribus Unum?*

114. Does the President of the United States read his annual message to Congress?

115. Was Columbus ever married?

116. What river of South Carolina was once called the Jordan?

117. What was the "Lost Colony of America"?

118. What did the settlers at Roanoke live on for a short time?

119. What governor signed another's death warrant while drunk?

120. What is built over Champlain's tomb?

REVIEW.—1. Begin with the settlement of Jamestown and build up the dates and key-words for the twelve colonies studied. 2. Review this column of dates and select those having two events. 3. Select dates for the time of becoming royal provinces. 4. Ditto for wars and massacres.

REMARKS.—1. It is now time to take a comprehensive view of the thirteen colonies. Drill on the order of settlement until you can name them in this manner; in order, geographically; in order of becoming royal provinces; in order of wars and rebellions. Search your histories until you determine what church was most popular in each colony. Make a special study of the early colleges in order of their establishment. If you have read any incident or fact concerning the early schools of the colonies tell it in the class. Trace the history to give a sketch of the social condition of the colonies.

STUDY XI.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Georgia.
- 1733—Savannah.
- 1740—St. Augustine.
- 1742—Spanish.
- 1752—Royal.

Georgia.
- 1733—
  - Savannah.
  - Poor, etc.
  - James Oglethorpe.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Study all at hand concerning the Trustees of Georgia. 2. Read the sketch of John and Charles Wesley, no matter where it may be found. 3. If a cyclopedia is in the neighborhood or in the reference library turn to the subject "Oglethorpe, James," and read the paragraph carefully. 4. Study Virginia as the first colony settled and Georgia as the last before the Revolution. Note any difference in the prospects of substantial settlements. What difference can you note in the wealth and prospects of the two States at the present time?

QUEER QUERIES.

121. Were any buffaloes found in Georgia when it was first settled? Are there any now? If not, what has become of them?

122. What stratagem saved Oglethorpe's defeat in 1742?

123. What great evils made Georgia a great and wealthy colony?

124. Where did the slave ships get their cargoes of slaves?

125. Were there any slaves in each of the thirteen original colonies?

126. What man of the colonial period do you most admire, and why?

127. After whose plan was the St. Louis bridge built?

128. How are the States represented on our flag?

129. Did we have a flag during the colonial period?

130. Does the District of Columbia belong to any State? If not, how governed?

REVIEW.—1. Write a list of the thirteen colonies in the chronological order of their settlement. 2. Write a list in geographical order—use only the proper abbreviations. 3. Write a list of Indian massacres and wars with dates in chronological order. 4. Ditto a neat list of the rebellions and civil wars. 5. Ditto the first settlement and date for same in each colony. 6. Ditto colonies settled by adventurers. By Quakers. By the Dutch. By the Baptists. By Catholics. By Virginians. By poor from all countries. By people from Massachusetts. By the Puritans and Pilgrims. By Swedes. By people from Barbadoes. 7. Ditto the colonies in order with name of leader in each colony. 8. Ditto list of colonies with reason for name of each; thus, "Va., in honor of the Virgin Queen Elizabeth." "Mass., from Massachusetts Bay" (Blue Hills). "Conn., from Connecticut River" (Long River). "Rhode Island, from island of same name" (Roodt Eylandt). "N. H., in honor of John Mason" (Gov. of Hampshire, Eng.). "N. Y., in honor of the Duke of York." "N. J., in honor of Geo. Carteret" (Gov. of Jersey, Eng.). "Penn., in honor of William Penn (Penn's Woodland). "Del., from Delaware Bay" (Lord De la War, Gov. of Va.). "Md., in honor of Queen Henrietta Maria," "N. and S. Carolina in honor of King Charles" (Latin, Carolus). "Ga., in honor of King George the Second." 9. Make list (use abbreviations) of colonies with date for royal provinces, charters, etc. 10. Review meaning of Royal Province, Proprietary Government, and Voluntary Associ-

ation. Have this number written out at the desk and hand to your teacher for correction.

NOTE.—Take up the colonies one by one as the class progresses with the advance lessons on the Intercolonial Wars and make out a form daily with the assistance of the members of the class, thus:

Virginia.
- From 1607 to 1624, Commercial Corporation.
- " 1624 to 1675, Royal Province.
- " 1675 to 1684, Proprietary Government.
- " 1684 to 1776, Royal Province.

Massachusetts.
- From 1620 to 1692, Voluntary Association (Plymouth Colony).
- From 1628 to 1686, Charter Government (Mass. Bay Colony).
- From 1686 to 1776, Royal Province. (Plymouth was united to Massachusetts Bay in 1692.)

RECITED.—"From 1607 to 1624 Va. was governed by a commercial corporation." "From 1624 to 1675 Va. was governed by a governor appointed by the King." "From 1675 to 1684 Va. was governed by a proprietor." "From 1684 to 1776 Va. was a royal province."

The elements of population were from England, Holland, Sweden, France, Scotland, Ireland and Germany. Read your histories to determine which colonies were settled by each nation. Make out the facts, thus: New York was settled by people from Holland. Massachusetts was settled by people from England, etc.

The religion of the colonists was made up from the Catholics, Protestants, Church of England, Congregationalists, Dutch Reformed and Quakers. Make a list of colonies with name of leading church.

Whenever you are certain that you have a good comprehensive view of the colonies it will be time to lay aside the labor of writing up the forms suggested.

Do not neglect the reviews suggested in this brief outline. A search for classified knowledge, even though you *leaf* the whole book, is worth more than reading the whole text consecutively.

Search for new things.

Fix the old ones.

Omit nothing.

STUDY XII.

INTERCOLONIAL WARS.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

- Cause? King William's. Gain?
  - From 1689 to 1697.
    - In 1689
      - Dover.
      - Fort Pemaquid.
      - Casco Bay.
      - Salmon Falls.
    - In 1690—Schenectady.
    - In 1691—Port Royal.
    - In 1697—Ryswick.
- Cause? Queen Anne's. Gain?
  - From 1702 to 1713.
    - In 1704—Deerfield.
    - In 1710—Port Royal.
    - In 1713—Eutrecht.
- Cause? King George's. Gain?
  - From 1745 to 1748.
    - In 1745—Louisburg.
    - In 1748—Aix-la-Chapelle.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Look through the history of the above wars to determine why each was so named. 2. Search the geographies or gazetteer to locate Ryswick, Eutrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle. 3. Ditto each place named in the blackboard form. 4. Study the cause and gain (if any) of each war. 5. Practice writing the blackboard form, thinking of the exact location of each place as you write the name. 6. Ditto same, thinking of the result of each battle, expedition, attack, etc. 7. If you do nothing more than remember the cause and gain of each war, do it well.

QUEER QUERIES.

131. Which colony took the Bible for its guide?

132. What did the Indians wear upon their feet in making the attack upon Schenectady?

133. What is the basis of Longfellow's Evangeline?

134. On whose discovery did the English base their claims to American soil?

135. What is meant by the "hasty pudding" of the colonists?

136. What is meant by the Blue Laws of Connecticut?

137. How was the Puritan church sexton armed during the sermon?

138. In what way was tobacco responsible for the introduction of slavery into the Virginia colony?

139. What was the first Bible printed in America?

140. What nation introduced Santa Claus into our Christmas festivals?

REVIEW.—See review in Study XI. Follow all the suggestions given in this review. If necessary, spend a lesson or two on the review alone. Write out in full the complete answer to each question. Until you are able to do this, you are not ready to leave the Thirteen Colonies. Write the blackboard form for King William's war. Ditto for Queen Anne's and King George's.

STUDY XIII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

- From 1754 to 1763.
  - Cause?
    - In 1754
      - Gt. Meadows.
      - Ft. Necessity.
    - In 1755
      - Nova Scotia.
      - Crown Point.
      - Niagara.
      - Ohio River.
  - French and Indian War.
    - In 1756
      - Gt. Britain.
      - Oswego.
    - In 1757
      - Ft. William Henry.
    - In 1758
      - Louisburg.
      - Crown Point.
      - Ft. Frontenac.
  - Gain?
    - In 1759
      - Ticonderoga.
      - Niagara.
      - Quebec.
    - In 1763
      - Treaty of Paris.

DIRECTIONS.—First read all the matter at hand on the *cause* of the war; frame your answer to this question; then treat the subject of gain in the same manner. 2. Read over the *cause* and *gain* of each of the preceding wars and determine in what respect they differ. Couch your conclusion in good language and submit it to your teacher for his approval. 3. Read as separate topics in your several authors, Braddock's Defeat, the Expeditions of 1755, the Capture of Louisburg, Attack on Crown Point, Expedition against Ft. Frontenac, the Ticonderoga Affair, and the Capture of Quebec. 4. Write the following names in this form,

- English Commanders.
  - Braddock.
  - Loudon.
  - Abercrombie.
  - Amherst.

and recite: "Braddock was the first commander-in-chief, and was succeeded by Loudon, Loudon by Abercrombie, Abercrombie by Amherst." Do not abandon this form until you can tell the year that the succession took place and whether it affected the campaigns or not. 5. Be sure that you know who the French commander-in-chief was, and where he was killed.

QUEER QUERIES.

141. What poem did Wolfe recite and comment upon while crossing the St. Lawrence to his death?

142. Who coined the first money in the colonies?

143. Who first taught freedom of religious worship in the U. S.?

144. When did the Puritan Sabbath commence?

145. What penalty did Massachusetts inflict upon Quakers?

146. Which lived the longer, Columbus or Queen Isabella?

147. What was the name of Hudson's vessel?

148. What did the Indian who killed King Philip receive for the deed?

149. Why is your native State so called?

150. What city of the U. S. containing a population of over 100,000 does not cast a single vote for President?

REVIEW.—1. Write a list of the intercolonial wars with name of treaty opposite each. 2. Give the history of the witchcraft delusion. 3. Sketch the course of French discoveries and settlements in the Mississippi Valley. 4. Write the form for King Philip's War. 5. Ditto Queen Anne's. 6. Ditto King George's. 8. Ditto French and Indian War. 8. Give a history of Pontiac's conspiracy in your own language. 9. Write a list of all the wars, rebellions, etc., from the settlement of Jamestown to the peace of Paris, and tell where

each was enacted. 10. Explain how it was that the colonists were contented under the English rule, and how they cheerfully fought for her during the French and Indian War.

NOTES.—In your spare moments consult such authorities as you may have at hand on the Jesuit Fathers, Jacques Marquette, Robert Cavelier de La Salle, Louis XIV., Lemoine d'Iberville, John Law, Louis Joseph Montcalm de Saint-Veran (Montcalm), James Wolfe, Thomas Hooker, Thomas Shepard, President Chauncy, Cotton Mather, Governor Bradford, Governor Winthrop, Elihu Yale, Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin, John Bartram, Captain Kidd. We ought to know more of men and their good deeds than of wars and their influences (in the colonies).

STUDY XIV.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Causes of Revolution.

- 1660—Navigation Act.
- 1764—Sugar Act.
- 1765 { First Colonial Congress. / Stamp Act.
- 1766—Stamp Act.
- 1767—Duty on Tea.
- 1768—Troops.
- 1769—Traitors.
- 1770 { New York. / Boston.
- 1773—TeaParty.
- 1774—First Continental Congress.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read your authors to determine what was meant by the Navigation Act. If you are unable to do so, please ask your teacher to explain what is meant. 2. Tell in your own language what is meant by the Sugar Act. 3. Read the text until you have a clear idea of the difference between the First Colonial and the First Continental Congress. When you are sure that you understand this, fix the place of meeting for each. 4. What is meant by the Boston Tea Party? Tell the story of Colonel Montague and the "Minute man." 5. Read all you can get on the subject of the Boston Massacre and the troubles in New York with the Sons of Liberty. After you have thoroughly studied the causes of the Revolution as outlined by the blackboard form please re-read the text with a view to determining the real reason for the revolt of the colonies.

Was "taxation without representation" the *real reason* as so often printed in our books?

TO THE TEACHER.—Do not ask the set questions printed

n your text, but have independence enough to stand up and *be original in your teaching*. Don't lose your individuality by following anybody's arbitrary plans, but use them as suggestive merely and work out your own plans from them. No matter if you *are* awkward, try to have your illustrations and questions filled with pith and point.

QUEER QUERIES.

151. What was meant by the "Writs of Assistance"?

152. How many boxes of tea were thrown overboard by the "Boston Tea Party"?

153. Who wrote "The Sun of Liberty is set; the Americans must light the lamps of industry and economy"?

154. What was the color of the stamps of 1765?

155. Was the first bloodshed of the Revolution at Boston or New York?

156. Did the tea cost the colonies more or less than it cost in England? Why did the people not drink it?

157. What did Patrick Henry mean when he said, "Cæsar had his Brutus, Charles I. his Cromwell," etc.?

158. What did the colonists substitute for tea, and what did they call it?

159. In which one of the preceding wars did the contending nations fight for *two* years before they declared war?

160. What was meant by the "minute men"?

REVIEW AND NOTES.—1. Write a list of the thirteen colonies, and tell where the Colonial and Continental Congresses were held. 2. What was meant by a Charter Government? 3. Write the forms for the first settlement of each of the thirteen colonies. 4. Tell all about Pontiac's war. 5. Look through your authorities and make a list of the early colleges with dates of their founding. 6. Ditto, and make a list of prominent actors from the time of Columbus to 1775. 7. Write the form for the causes of the Revolution. 8. Ditto

for the French and Indian War. 9. What *was* the cause of the Revolution? 10. Write a paragraph about each of your teachers (in order of their succession).

NOTE.—With the first of the month commence with some good plan of reviews, and pursue them with a definite purpose, viz., for the purpose of knowing more of our country's history. Try this plan for one month; read all you can find concerning any man mentioned in the text over which you have passed. Study but *one* man each day for the twenty school days and then compare your knowledge of United States history with your ignorance of it twenty days previous. With the commencement of the Revolution begin the study of men and their actions.

STUDY XV.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Cause?

Revolution.

Gain?

1775 — Lexington.
Ticonderoga.
Bunker Hill.
Second Con. Congress.

1776 — Siege of Boston.
Siege of Charleston.
Long Island.
Trenton.
Independence.

1777 — Princeton.
Brandywine.
Germantown.
Ticonderoga.
Bennington.
Saratoga.
Confederation.
Stars and Stripes.

1778 — Monmouth.
Savannah.
French Alliance.
Wyoming.
Cherry Valley.

1779 — Kettle Creek.
Brier Creek.
Savannah.

1780 — Charleston.
Sanders's Creek.
King's Mountain.
Arnold's Treason.

1781 — Cowpens.
Guilford C. H.
Hobkirk's Hill.
Eutaw Springs.
Yorktown.

1782 — Preliminary Treaty.

1783 — Paris.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Do not attempt to read more than is outlined for 1775 for one lesson. (The teacher should not place the whole outline for the Revolution upon the blackboard until it is needed. Begin with Lexington as the key-word and use only as much of it as is needed each day.) 2. Determine who were the commanders at each of the three actions in 1775. Search until you determine the result of the action. 3. Trace Major Pitcairn from Boston to Concord and return. 4. Read all your authors to determine just what Colonel Ethan Allen said when he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga. 5. Study but one or two authors on tne battle of Bunker Hill. 6. Find out what three important things the Continental Congress did. Memorize these facts. 7. Give the history of the capture of Ticonderoga in your own language. 8. Ditto the battle of Bunker Hill. 9. Tell all about the Second Continental Congress. 10. Trace the commander-in-chief from his home (where?) *en route* with Dinwiddie's letter (when?) to Cambridge, Mass.

QUEER QUERIES.

161. Who were the "Green Mountain Boys"?

162. Who was the first postmaster-general?

163. Who was "Old Put"?

164. Who laid the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument?

165. What kind of a shirt was "Old Put" wearing when he heard of the battle of Lexington? What became of it?

166. How long did it take the European nations to learn that the potato was fitted for food?

167. Why did the Speedwell not accompany the Mayflower to America?

168. What became of the Charter Oak?

169. What is meant by Captain Kidd's punch bowl?

170. Who was the "Father of his Country"?

REVIEW AND NOTES.—1. Treat the remaining dates of the Revolution as that of 1775. 2. Write the form for the causes of the Revolution. 3. Write a list of the thirteen colonies in order, giving the date of the first settlement, name of place settled and leader of settlement. 4. Write a list of all the massacres, Indian wars and rebellions from 1492 to 1775. 5. Give cause of each of the four French and Indian wars. 6. Give gain of each of these wars. 7. How many and what periods have you studied? What is a period? 8. What was the cause of the Revolution? 9. Name all of the generals of the intercolonial wars. 10. Write a full-page autobiography of yourself. What is an autobiography?

171. Was the Continental Congress in session when Ethan Allen demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga?

172. Who was Paul Revere?

173. What people introduced the doughnut, cruller, and New Year's cookies into the United States?

174. What was the "wooden horse" of colonial times?

175. What did the English call New Amsterdam for the year which they held it?

176. What were the salaries of the first ministers at Jamestown?

177 What was "a tomahawk right"?

178. Having no iron wire how did the New England settlers manufacture their sieves?

179. What did Thomas Fairfax say when he heard of Cornwallis's surrender?

180. What were the conditions of Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga?

CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

1. Make some attempt *to know* something of each prominent man mentioned in this period. It is of infinitely more value *to know* something of an actor *as a man* than to be able to tell of *all* his actions. Actions do (sometimes) speak louder than words; but, what was the *impulse* which produced the action? Was it good or bad?

To get this information read sketches, notes, lives and biographies.

2. If you know of an old history with quaint cuts in it, borrow it and read its contents.

Take your geography and look over the part devoted to history and compare it with *your* history.

3. Study the pictures in your history as you read the text. If you know of any historical picture go and look at it when studying the events which it illustrates.

4. Have you ever seen a *facsimile* of the Declaration of Independence written by Jefferson? If not inquire "all over the neighborhood" till you get trace of one. Have you seen an illuminated copy of Rev. Douche's First Prayer in Congress. Have you heard of a piece of Continental money in your vicinity? If so, go and see it. When you go to the city, go to some bank, introduce yourself to the oldest gentleman in it, tell him your father's name, the name of the school where you attend, and that you want to see some old coins, paper money, etc., if he has no objections. If he obliges you do not ask him any questions about them unless he encourages it. Take pencil notes of those of most interest to you.

5. If you find a historical note of importance bring it to school with you and call the attention of your teacher to it.

Compare its statements with those of your author and see how they compare as to certain points.

STUDY XVI.

CONSTITUTIONAL PERIOD.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

WASHINGTON, "The Father of his Country."

- 1789 to 1797.
- 1790 — Seat of Government. First Census.
- 1791 — Vermont. U. S. Bank.
- 1792 — Kentucky. Cotton Gin.
- 1793—Corner-Stone.
- 1794—Whisky.
- 1795—Mississippi.
- 1796—Tennessee.

DIRECTIONS.—1. After reading your author on Washington's Administration, repeat until thoroughly learned; "Washington was president from 1789-1797." "In 1790 Congress decreed that the seat of government should remain for *ten* years at Philadelphia." "In 1791 Vermont was admitted into the Union as a State; and the U. S. Bank was established." "In 1792 Kentucky was admitted into the Union as a State; Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, and Washington laid the corner-stone of the old capitol." In 1794 the Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania occurred." "In 1795 we obtained the undisputed right of navigating the Mississippi River." "In 1796 Tennessee was admitted into the Union as a State."

2. Read your authors to determine how many and what branches of government were adopted by accepting the con-

stitution. Make out and accept some such blackboard form as the following:

Branches.	Legislative.	House of Representatives.	Congress.
		Senate.	
	Executive.	President.	
		(Cabinet.)	
	Judicial.	Supreme.	Courts.
		Inferior.	

Do you call "Legislative, Executive and Judicial" *departments*, or branches? Why? How many and what departments under Washington? How many and what departments to-day?

QUEER QUERIES.

181. Was Washington ever wounded in battle?

182. What was Eli Whitney doing when he invented the cotton gin?

183. Who invented the lightning rod? When?

184. Who said, "Friendship to all but entangling alliance with none"?

185. Why was not Washington inaugurated on the 4th of March?

186. Who administers the oath of office to the president?

187. What is the meaning of Kentucky, Vermont and Tennessee?

188. With whom was Eli Whitney boarding when he invented the cotton gin?

189. Who was the Cincinnatus of the West?

190. Did Washington have any children? Who was his wife?

REVIEW.—See review at the close of the Settlement Period.

"SET QUESTIONS."

Copy these questions on a slip of paper and file it *in your history.*

1. When and where inaugurated?
2. Who was his successor? Predecessor?
3. Who was his vice-president?
4. What States were admitted?
5. What wars, if any? Cause?
6. What other important events?
7. Elected by what party?
8. Which in order of the presidents?
9. Were there any Indian troubles?
10. Queer queries by the class.

Apply the above questions to the study of each administration as you progress from one to the next in order.

STUDY XVII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Adams, "The Firm Federalist."
- 1797 to 1801.
- 1798 Reprisal Act.
- 1799 Washington.
- 1800
  - Treaty of Commerce.
  - Seat of Government.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read all you find concerning the Alien and Sedition Laws. 2. Give the import of these laws in your own language. 3. Read any sketch of Adams's life. 4. What is a reprisal law? 5. Find all you can concerning Washington's death and funeral. 6. Explain how it was that the seat of government could be removed this year.

QUEER QUERIES.

191. Did John Adams dismiss Washington's Cabinet and nominate a new one?

192 What is Washington's most precious "legacy"?

193. Who was the "Colossus of American Independence"?

194. Who said, "Millions for defense but not one cent for tribute"?

195. What was called the "Quasi War"?

196. What person elected Jefferson president of the United States?

197. When was the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution ratified?

198. What two ex-presidents lay dying on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence?

199. Who said, "The executive authority had to be stretched till it cracked in order to purchase Louisiana"?

200. Who gave General Greene two bags of specie just when he needed it most? (1781.)

REVIEW QUESTIONS.

10 to 20 inclusive. See review at close of the Colonial Period.

STUDY XVIII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Jefferson,
"Writer of the
Declaration of
Independence."

- 1801 to 1809.
- 1801 to 1805 Tripolitan.
- 1802 Ohio.
- 1803 Louisiana.
- 1804
  - Burr—Hamilton.
  - Lewis and Clark.
- 1806
  - Webster's Dictionary.
  - Burr's Conspiracy.
- 1807
  - Steamboat.
  - Slave Trade.
  - Embargo Act.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read any short sketch of Jefferson's life. (That found in the cyclopedia is best.) 2. Read all at hand concerning the Tripolitan War. Determine its cause. How settled. 3. Read all you can find concerning the Ordinance of 1787. How many and what States have been framed from the territory affected by it? 4. Read the Burr-Hamilton duel as a separate topic. 5. Read a full account of Fulton's steamboat. Collect all the pictures of it you can. 6. Read to determine what was meant by the British Right of Search. The Milan Decree. British Orders in Council. 7. What body selected Jefferson as president? Who was his opponent?

QUEER QUERIES.

201. Who was the Sage of Monticello?

202. What man fell in a duel on the same spot where his son had likewise fallen?

203. What man who lacked but one vote of becoming president afterward slept on the floor of a common jail at Richmond?

204. What president wrote his own epitaph? Repeat it.

205. What was the paper called upon which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence?

206. What president, while yet a mere lad, rode an unbroken colt to death?

207. What two States presented the District of Columbia to the U. S. Government?

208. What did Washington lay his hands upon when he took the oath of office as president?

209. What did a poor schoolmaster do on the spot where Cincinnati now stands? (1789.)

210. When do we hold our National election?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

21. Write a list of the presidents to 1809, with the name of the vice-president opposite each.

22. Name all the wars with the dates from 1789 to 1809.

23. Make list of States admitted, with dates from 1789 to 1809.

24. How many and what States have been carved out of the Northwest Territory?

25. Name the members of Washington's Cabinet. Name title of each.

26. Write a good history of the cotton gin.

27. Tell all about the cause and the outcome of the Whisky Insurrection.

28. What were the Alien and Sedition Laws?

29. When and of whom did we purchase Louisiana? What did the Territory then include?

30. Give a complete history of the steamboat.

STUDY XIX.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Madison, "The True Republican."

- 1809 to 1817.
  - 1809
    - Embargo.
    - Non-Intercourse.
  - 1810—Proclamation.
  - 1811
    - Tippecanoe.
    - Little Belt.
  - 1812
    - War declared.
    - Louisiana.
    - Detroit.
    - Queenstown.
    - Naval Operations.
  - 1813
    - Frenchtown.
    - Fort Meigs.
    - Fort Stephenson.
    - Battle of Lake Erie.
    - Thames.
    - York.
    - Fort George.
    - Creek and Seminole.
    - Sea Fights.
    - Chesapeake.
  - 1814
    - Fort Erie.
    - Chippewa.
    - Lundy's Lane.
    - Fort Erie.
    - Plattsburgh.
    - Bladensburg.
    - Baltimore.
    - Fort McHenry.
    - Sea Fights.
    - Ghent.
  - 1815
    - New Orleans.
    - Sea Fights.
  - 1816
    - U. S. Bank.
    - Indiana.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read a good sketch of Madison's life. 2. Read the battle of Tippecanoe as a separate topic. 3. Ditto the affair of the Little Belt. 4. Trace Hull in your author from Detroit into Canada, and back to place of surrender. Make form for Hull similar to that for Washington. 5. Trace General Harrison in the same manner through his campaigns. 6. Read all you can find concerning the cause of this war and then frame your own answer. 7. Turn to Washington's Administration, read the author on the U. S. Bank, then read what is said of it in 1811 and again in 1816. 8. Read to *know* why Jackson fought the battle of New Orleans after peace was declared.

9. Be positive as to who Madison's vice-presidents were.

10. Are the following *results* of the war correctly stated?

1. We gained the respect of European Nations and established the superiority of our little navy.

2. We convinced the world that it was impossible for a foreign power to get a permanent foothold upon our own territory.

3. Our attempts at invasion convinced us that we were a *defensive* nation.

4. The British blockade made us a *manufacturing* nation and from this we derive our own independence among the nations of the earth.

Can you give other *good* results?

QUEER QUERIES.

211. What did General Hull display as a sign of distress at Detroit?

212. Upon what was General Pike sitting when he was blown up?

213. How did Major Croghan defend Ft. Stephenson with its single gun?

214. Who said, "Don't give up the ship"?

215. When Perry gained the victory on Lake Erie what dispatch did he send to General Harrison?

216. Who said "I'll try, sir"?

217. Who wrote the Star-Spangled Banner, and when?

218. In what part of the body was each American wounded at the battle of New Orleans?

219. What did the Southern Indians think would happen when Tecumseh stamped upon the ground?

220. Why did Jackson fight the battle of New Orleans after the declaration of peace?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

31. What troubled Massachusetts just two hundred years after Columbus discovered America? Tell of it.

32. Name and tell of a discovery made three hundred years before the war of 1812.

33. Tell all about an important event which occurred two hundred years before Fulton tried his Clermont.

34. Tell all about a rebellion which occurred one hundred years before the Declaration of Independence.

35. Write the form for Washington's Administration.

36. Ditto for John Adams's.

37. Ditto for Thomas Jefferson's.

38. Explain what is meant by the Reprisal Act. Alien and Sedition Laws.

39. Ditto Napoleon's Milan Decree. British Right of Search.

40. Ditto British Blockade. British Orders in Council. The Non-intercourse Act.

STUDY XX.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Monroe, "The Poor but Spotless President."

- 1817 to 1825.
- 1817 — Seminole.
- 1817 — Mississippi.
- 1818—Illinois.
- 1819 — Alabama.
- 1819 — Savannah.
- 1819 — Florida.
- 1820 — Maine.
- 1820 — Mo. Compromise.
- 1821—Missouri.
- 1822—Monroe Doctrine.
- 1824—La Fayette.

DIRECTIONS.—Read this administration in a general way. 2. It would now be well to go back to the Brandywine and trace La Fayette through the American Revolution. 3. Read your author to determine what the army of the West, Center, and the North did in 1813. 4. Read all you can find concerning the Declaration of Independence. 5. Are you sure that you know what was meant by the Missouri Compromise?

QUEER QUERIES.

221. Of whom has it been said that "if his soul was turned wrong side out there would not be found a single blot on it"?

222. What president was the "father of a president"?

223. Why was Monroe's second inauguration on the 5th of March?

224. What was the name of the vessel which carried La Fayette home?

225. What was the first steam vessel that crossed the Atlantic?

226. When was the American Bible Society established?

227. Why were the Blue Laws of Connecticut so called?

228. What was the length of an early New England sermon?

229. If a woman went to sleep during one of these lengthy sermons what was done to wake her?

230. Was slavery introduced in 1620 or 1619?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

NOTE.—You are to be graded on spelling, capitalization and paragraphing in this review.

41. Write about Queen Anne's war.

42. Write about the Missouri Compromise.

43. Make a list of States admitted from 1789 to 1825. Give dates.

44. Tell of La Fayette's visit in 1824.

45. Explain what is meant by the Monroe Doctrine.

46. Tell about the purchase of Louisiana and the cession of Florida.

47. Make a list of presidents as far as studied, with the vice-presidents.

48. What was the cause of the whisky insurrection? Tripolitan War? War of 1812?

49. After studying the events of 1813, write them.

50. Write the form for Madison's Administration. Monroe's.

STUDY XXI.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Adams, "The Old Man Eloquent."

- 1825 to 1829.
- 1826 (July 4) { Adams. / Jefferson.
- 1827 —Railroad.
- 1828 —Protective Tariff.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read any good sketch of John Q. Adams. 2. Read all you can find in your authors on the tariff question. 3. Read all at hand on the building of railroads. 4. Review Jefferson's Administration. 5. What was the effect upon the South of a high protective tariff? Why?

QUEER QUERIES.

231. What were Jefferson's last words?

232. What body elected John Quincy Adams? Why?

233. What were John Adams's last words?

234. When did Jethro Wood invent his cast-iron plow?

235. What did the people call the tomato as late as 1828?

236. How was the news of the completion of the Erie Canal "telegraphed" from Buffalo to New York in 1825.

237. What was poured into New York Bay when the last gun fired?

238. What kind of rails had the first railroad?

239. What did Washington say when he heard of Arnold's treason?

240. Who laid the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

51. Tell all about the steamboat.

52. Write about the war with Tripoli.

53. Give a good account of the events of 1775.

54. Write a full account of the siege of Yorktown.

55. Tell of the duty on tea, 1767; the Boston Tea Party, 1773.

56. Tell where Washington wintered each winter of the war.

57. Tell of the Second Continental Congress and what it did.

58. Tell all about Arnold's treason.

59. Write the form for James Monroe's Administration. Events for 1754.

60. How many and what kinds of government in colonial times?

STUDY XXII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Jackson, "The Fighting President."

- 1829 to 1837.
- 1831—Monroe.
- 1832
  - Veto.
  - "Shooting Stars."
  - Black Hawk's.
  - Tariff Bill.
  - S. C. Nullification.
  - Asiatic Cholera.
- 1833—Hussey's Reaper.
- 1835 to 1842—Florida War.
- 1836—Arkansas.
- 1837—Michigan.

DIRECTIONS.—1. As special topics read the Black Hawk War, South Carolina Nullification, Seminole War, and Bank of the United States. 2. If a life of Davy Crockett can be secured, it would be well to read at least that part of it devoted to the Alamo. 3. Apply the "Set Questions" to this administration.

QUEER QUERIES

241. Who was Old Hickory?

242. How did Santa Anna select every tenth man out of his one hundred and seventy-eight prisoners for the purpose of shooting them?

243. What did Jackson say he would do with the Nullifiers?

244. Who invented the first reaping machine with sickle-edged sectional bar, protected by guards?

245. When was the first Testament printed for the blind? How can a blind person read from a book?

246. What three ex-presidents died on the Fourth of July?

247. When John C. Calhoun resigned the vice-presidency in order to lead the Nullification party, what medal was struck and circulated in the South?

248. What did the Indians call Jackson?

249. What did Washington say when told that his death must soon occur?

250. Who shot Tecumseh?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

61. Write list of States admitted from 1789 to 1837. Give dates and use the correct abbreviation.

62. Write the blackboard form for each administration; if you are certain that you can write certain ones correctly, then omit them.

63. Write causes of the Revolution.

64. Write forms for Georgia.

65. What was our Constitution from 1777 to 1789? Name some of its defects.

66. Name all the wars and rebellions from 1789 to 1837.

67. Write a short history of Black Hawk's war.

68. Who is your State senator? How chosen? Your U. S. senators? How chosen? How many U. S. senators?

69. What nations engaged in American discoveries?

70. Tell all about De Soto.

Are you keeping your note book at hand while reading, and collecting all the interesting notes possible?

Are you reproducing the blackboard forms daily as you advance?

Are you using your own language to express what you know about the text?

Can you answer all the Queer Queries about the presidents?

Do you read some larger history than your school edition? Do you do this in order to strengthen the text, or merely for pastime?

Will the word "yes" answer all of the above?

STUDY XXIII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Van Buren, "The Shrewd Statesman."
- 1837 to 1841.
- 1837
  - Money Panic.
  - "Patriot War."
- 1840
  - Sub-treasury Bill.
  - Hard Cider.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read all you find concerning the Hard Cider campaign of 1840. 2. Who was Horace Mann and what did he do? Determine this by reading this topic in the cyclopedia. If none is at hand ask your teacher to explain. 3. What changes in the names of parties? Federalists had become what? Republicans what? What new party in this campaign? 1840? 4. Tell all you can learn concerning the Canadian rebellion, "Patriot War." 5. Read all that is said about the panic of '37. 6. Read causes of the Revolution and War of 1812.

QUEER QUERIES.

251. What was wild-cat money?

252. How did the Washingtonians originate?

253. Who was Horace Mann?

254. Who was the log-cabin candidate for president?

255. What was the rallying cry of the Whigs in 1840?

256. What people introduced "Santa Claus" to the children of the new world?

257. What president married the same lady twice?

258. John Randolph, of Roanoke, boasted of what lineal descent?

259. Who is the "Silent Man"?

260. Who was "the last of the Mohegans"?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

71. Write a good sketch of Roger Williams.

2. Write the blackboard form for James Monroe's Administration.

73. Write list of presidents with vice-presidents as far as learned.

74. Write list of presidents with the nickname of each.

75. Write list of the cabinet officers at present.

76. Make list of States admitted from 1789 to 1841.

77. Tell all about the battle of Trenton.

78. Write a history of the Carollnas.

79. Read what your author says about the framing of the Constitution and then write the same in your own language.

80. Tell all about the settlement of Connecticut.

STUDY XXIV.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Harrison "The Hero of Tippecanoe." Tyler, "The Accidental President."

1841 to 1845.
1841 Harrison.
1842 Dorr's Rebellion.
1843 Elias Howe.
1844 { Mormon Troubles. Telegraph.
1845 Florida.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read of the battle of Tippecanoe and make list of the battles fought by Harrison. 2. Read Dorr's Rebellion as a separate topic. 3. Read all you can find concerning Elias Howe and his sewing-machine. 4. Read the full history of the Mormons, as found in the larger histories of the school. 5. Read the history of the telegraph and find out where and how the first line was built in the United States.

QUEER QUERIES.

261. What sect is called the "Latter Day Saints"?

262. What was the first public dispatch sent over the wires as a telegram?

263. What is the Lone Star State?

264. What is the Indian meaning of Iowa?

265. Who was the only person in Tyler's Cabinet not resigning?

266. What was done with Dorr?

267. Who was the founder of the Mormons? What do they practice?

268. What State was once an independent Republic?

269. What was the *first* sentence passed over the wires in 1844?

270. Who was the "Mill boy of the Slashes"?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

NOTE.— Review all the blackboard forms and be prepared to reproduce them on the board.

81. Write the form for Washington's Administration.
82. Write the form for John Adams's Administration.
83. Ditto for Thomas Jefferson's.
84. Ditto for James Madison's.
85. Ditto for James Monroe's.
86. Ditto for John Quincy Adams's.
87. Ditto for Andrew Jackson's.
88. Ditto for Martin Van Buren's.
89. Ditto for William Henry Harrison's.
90. Recite each form by making an appropriate sentence for each date as suggested in other forms.

STUDY XXV.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

- Polk, "The Young Hickory of the Democracy."
  - 1845 to 1849.
  - 1845
    - Texas.
    - Fort Brown.
  - 1846
    - Iowa.
    - Palo Alto.
    - Resaca de la Palma.
    - Monterey.
    - Smithsonian Institute.
    - Northern Boundary.
  - 1847
    - Buena Vista.
    - Vera Cruz.
    - Cerro Gordo
    - Contreras.
    - Churubusco.
    - Molino del Rey.
    - Chapultepec.
    - City of Mexico.
  - 1848
    - Wisconsin.
    - Guadaloupe Hidalgo.
    - Gold Discovered.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read this administration in a general way but remember the cause of the Mexican War and the conditions of the treaty. 2. Make out as you read, a form like or similar to this.

- Taylor's Campaign.
  - Corpus Christi.
  - Fort Brown.
  - Point Isabel.
  - Palo Alto.
  - Resaca de la Palm
  - Matamoras.
  - Monterey.
  - Buena Vista.

Recited thus: Taylor went *from* Corpus Christi *to* Fort Brown; *from* Fort Brown *to* Point Isabel; *from* Point Isabel *to* Palo Alto, etc.

Repeat this as you point to the places *named on the map*. When you have this fixed in your mind, make out a similar form for General Scott's campaign. Study the little maps in your histories in order to get the location fixed.

QUEER QUERIES.

271. What was the Democratic cry in the political campaign of 1844?

272. What was Captain Sutter doing when his workman discovered gold?

273. Who was the founder of the Smithsonian Institute, and where is it?

274. Why is the battle of Monterey sometimes called "the battle on the housetops"?

275. Who was "Old Rough and Ready"?

276. Who was the "Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains"?

277. Who said, "I would rather be right than be president"?

278. Who was "Young Hickory"?

279. Who was the first "accidental president"?

280. Who was the Great Pacificator?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

91. Write the causes of the Mexican War.

92. Explain the Missouri Compromise.

93. Trace Columbus from Palos through his voyages to his death. Trace with form similar to that of the "Key to the Revolution."

94. How many censuses have been taken to this date? When was the first taken? The last? How often do they occur?

95. Where is the center of population of the United States? What is meant by the center of population?

96. Write a sketch of Captain John Smith.

97. Tell of the battle of Monterey.

98. What treaties have we made with foreign nations? Give dates.

99. What were the conditions of the treaty of Guadaloupe, Hidalgo?

100. Trace Taylor from Corpus Christi to Buena Vista.

STUDY XXVI.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Taylor, "Old Rough and Ready." Fillmore, "the Second Accidental President."

1849 to 1853.

1850 { California. Compromise Bill.

1852 { Henry Clay. Daniel Webster.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read the "Gold Fever" of 1848 and 1849 2. Read the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and the Omnibus Bill of 1850. 3. Read a sketch of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. 4. Study John Quincy Adams's Administration. 5. Read events of 1776.

QUEER QUERIES.

281. Who were the "Abolitionists"? "Filibusters"?

282. What was "the Bill of Abominations"?

283. What president said in his inaugural address that "we are at peace with all the world and the rest of mankind"?

284. Who said, "Give 'em a little more grape, Captain Bragg"?

285. What were Webster's last words?

286. Why was Taylor inaugurated on the 5th of March?

287. What were the last words of John Quincy Adams?

288. What was captured from Santa Anna at Cerro Gordo?

289. What was meant by the "Hermitage"?

290. Who laid the corner-stone of De Kalb's monument?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

101. How did Harrison gain his popularity? Taylor?

102. Make list of presidents with name of party to which each belonged.

103. Make list of wars and rebellions from 1789 to 1853. Write name of president opposite each.

104. Write list of presidents and name of States from which they were elected.

105. Which party elected the most presidents from 1789 to 1853? What name was it known by?

106. Write outline of Mexican War.

107. What did we pay for Louisiana? Florida? Texas?

108. What is a colonial government? A confederation? A constitutional government?

109. What is the capital of the District of Columbia? What was done with that part of it ceded by Virginia?

110. Make a list of the queer sayings of the presidents and others.

STUDY XXVII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

- Pierce, "The Yankee President."
  - 1853 to 1857.
    - 1853
      - Gadsden's.
      - Crystal Palace.
      - E. K. Kane.
      - Walker's.
    - 1854
      - Japanese.
      - Kansas–Nebraska.
      - Kansas Struggle.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read all you can find concerning the Arctic explorations. 2. Read all at hand on the subject the Gadsden purchase and the Kansas struggle. 3. Read Harrison's and Tyler's Administration. 4. Can you whistle "Yankee Doodle"? (Let the whole school whistle it.) Find the poem entitled the "Battle of the Kegs" and read it. 5. Are you careful to frame the best possible sentence for each of the dates in the outline as you progress? Have you said "Pierce was president from 1853 to 1857"? "In 1854 the Gadsden purchase was made, the Crystal Palace exhibition was opened, Elisha Kent Kane went in search of Sir John Franklin and Walker's filibustering was put to an end"? If you do not do this as you read your history, then you will soon be left behind in your class. Do you write and rewrite these forms as you advance? Do you write the answers to the written review questions? If you are neglecting any direction, what is it? 6. *Review daily.*

QUEER QUERIES.

291. What was Elisha Kent Kane searching for?
292. What was the Kentuckian war cry in 1812—1813?

293. What became of Hull's brass cannon which Brock captured?

294. What did Colonel Cass do when he learned of Hull's surrender?

295. What was the Crystal Palace?

296. What became of Walker the Filibuster?

297. Who said, "I hope that the terms Excellency, Honor, Worship, Esquire and even Mr. shall shortly and forever disappear from among us?"

298. What is the only title a president of the United States can claim?

299. What persons wrote the only interlinings in Jefferson's manuscript of the Declaration of Independence?

300. What was a better shield from the arrows of the Indians than a coat-of-mail and the musket?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

111. What is meant by the Gadsden Purchase?

112. What is meant by Kansas–Nebraska Bill?

113. What is meant by Panic of '37?

114. What is meant by Milan Decree?

115. What is meant by British Orders in Council?

116. What is meant by Embargo Act?

117. What is meant by Alien and Sedition Laws?

118. What is meant by Monroe Doctrine?

119. What is meant by Tariff of 1828?

120. What is meant by Jackson's Veto?

NOTE.—Be particular that you word your writings so as to give the exact meaning of histories. *Use your own language. Do not memorize the text.*

STUDY XXVIII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Buchanan, "The Bachelor President."

- 1857 to 1861.
- 1857—Dred Scott.
- 1858 — Atlantic Cable. Minnesota.
- 1857—John Brown.
- 1859—Oregon.
- 1860—S. C. Secedes.
- 1861 — C. S. of America. Kansas.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Search all your histories for notes on the Dred Scott decision. Trace him in his removals with his master. 2. Read any author on the John Brown raid. 3. Read all you can find on the causes of the War of Secession. 4. What is meant by the Confederate States of America? Where was its capital? When founded? 5. Read the causes of the Revolution. Of the Mexican War. 6. Write the story of Dred Scott in full. 7. Write that of John Brown's raid in full. 8. Take each date and key-word and test your knowledge as to whether you can tell the facts for each or not.

QUEER QUERIES.

301. Who owned Dred Scott?

302. How did the associate justices vote upon Judge Taney's "Dred Scott decision"?

303. What was the length of the first Atlantic cable?

304. Who was the "Prince of American Letters"?

305. Who stooped to kiss a slave child on his way to execution?

306. Where was the Confederate States of America organized? Who was chosen as its first president?

307. What was the first vessel fired upon in 1861?

308. What president went to his inaugural in disguise? Why?

309. What was the leading principle of the Know-nothing party?

310. What does the middle stripe on our flag represent?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

121. Write a correct list of the presidents in order of serving?

122. Name States admitted under each president.

123. Name wars under each.

124. Name presidents elected by the Federalists (Whigs, Republicans).

125. Anti-Federalists (Republicans, Democrats).

126. Name those serving more than one term.

127. Those serving less than one term.

128. Give nick-names of the presidents.

129. Give some peculiarity of each president.

130. Which one do you admire most and why?

STUDY XXIX.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Causes of the Civil War.

- 1619—Slavery Introduced.
- 1820—Missouri Compromise.
- 1828—Tariff Bill.
- 1832—Tariff Bill.
- 1850
  - Fugitive Slave Act.
  - Compromise Measures.
- 1854
  - Repeal of Missouri Compromise.
  - Kansas Struggle.
  - Party Disputes.
- 1856—The Elections.
- 1857—Dred Scott.
- 1859—John Brown.
- 1860—Secession.

NOTE.—Spend one or more lessons in tracing the progress of slavery from 1619 to 1860. Study the results and the productions of slave labor. In which section of the U. S. would it naturally be expected to thrive? Why? What effect would slave labor in the South have upon manufacturing interests of the North, if any? Which section would favor a high tariff? A low tariff? Why? Are your conclusions correct? How could the Fugitive Slave Act embitter the South against the North? Why should the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill affect the Missouri Compromise? How did the Kansas struggle affect both the North and the South? Why should Dred Scott's case have anything to do with hastening the commencement of the war? How could one man, viz., John Brown, affect a nation's welfare? Why was the secession of South Carolina considered the signal for hostilities?

If you clearly understand *all* of the above, then you are ready for the study of the War of Secession (The Rebellion, The Great Civil War).

STUDY XXX.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Lincoln, the "Father of Emancipation."

- 1861
  - E.
    - Ft. Sumter.
    - Big Bethel.
    - Bull Run.
  - W.
    - Carthage.
    - Wilson's Creek.
- 1862
  - W.
    - Mill Spring.
    - Fts.
      - Henry.
      - Donelson.
    - Pittsburg Landing.
    - Perryville.
    - Murfreesboro.
    - Pea Ridge.
  - E.
    - Williamsburg.
    - Fair Oaks.
    - Strasburg.
    - Gaines's Mill.
    - Malvern Hill.
    - Cedar Mountain.
    - Manassas.
    - South Mountain.
    - Harper's Ferry.
    - Antietam.
    - Fredericksburg.
- 1863
  - Emancipation.
  - E.
    - Chancellorsville.
    - Gettysburg.
  - W.
    - Vicksburg.
    - Chickamauga.
    - Chattanooga.
  - Draft Riot.
  - West Virginia.

BLACKBOARD FORM—CONTINUED.

- 1864
  - E.
    - Wilderness.
    - Spottsylvania.
    - Chambersburg.
    - Winchester.
  - W.
    - Atlanta.
    - Nashville.
    - Savannah.
    - Ft. Pillow.
  - Nevada Admitted.
- 1865
  - Columbia.
  - Averysboro.
  - Bentonville.
  - Ft. Steadman.
  - Five Forks.
  - Petersburg.
  - Appomattox C. H.

NOTE.—If the teacher thinks best he may supply Baltimore Mob, Philippi, Rich Mountain, Balls Bluff, Belmont, Blockade, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal, Neutrality Proclamation and Trent affair in the events of 1861.

In the same manner he may supply Savage's Station, Glendale, Chantilly, New Orleans, Merrimac and Monitor, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Pulaski, Ft. Macon, Florida and Alabama for 1862.

For 1863, Port Hudson.

For 1864, Cold Harbor, Lynchburg, Monocacy, Cedar Creek, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw, Franklin, Ft. McAlister, Olustee, Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Hill, Mobile, Ft. Fisher, Alabama and Kearsarge.

The author prefers only those given in the outline as they are the more important.

DIRECTIONS—1. In this war it will be well to study the positions of the several armies at the opening of each campaign. If this be carefully done then the student will more

readily follow the movements of those armies and discover the results in logical succession. Complete the study of each campaign ere commencing another.

2. Another valuable help will be to trace each prominent general through the war (see Appendix), as in Washington's campaigns.

QUEER QUERIES.

311. What president was called "The Rail Splitter"?
312. Which president was never married?
313. What is meant by "Sherman's march to the sea"?
314. What battle was fought above the clouds?
315. Why was Stonewall Jackson so-called?
316. What general was killed by his own men?
317. Why did General Scott resign?
318. Who was called the Rock of Chickamauga?
319. What commander lashed himself to the mast of his vessel during a battle?
320. Why was the war of secession not closed by a treaty?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

131. Name the four important French and Indian wars and the treaty closing each.
132. Name all our foreign wars since 1789.
133. Explain the principal *social* differences between the early settlers of Virginia and those of Massachusetts.
134. Write good outline for any administration.
135. Ditto for Pierce's Administration.
136. Explain what is meant by the Emancipation Proclamation.
137. Give a full account of the assassination of Lincoln.
138. Trace General Grant from Cairo to Vicksburg. (Civil War.)

139. Give a full account of the battle of Lake Erie. (Perry's Victory.)

140. Where is Ghent? Guadaloupe Hidalgo? Ryswick? Eutrecht? Aix-la-Chapelle? Paris? (Refer to maps.)

STUDY XXXI.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Johnson,
"The Independent President."

"The Third Accidental President."

- 1865 to 1869.
  - 1865 — Amnesty Proclamation.
  - 1865 — Thirteenth Amendment.
  - 1866 — Atlantic Cable.
  - 1867 — Fourteenth Amendment.
  - 1867 — Nebraska.
  - 1867 — Purchase of Alaska.
  - 1867 — Tenure of Office Bill.
  - 1868 — Impeachment.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Look in your dictionaries for the meaning of amnesty, proclamation, amendment, tenure and impeachment. 2. Read the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the constitution. 3. Read all your authors on the impeachment trial. 4. Read some sketch of the early days of Andrew Johnson. 5. Read events of 1860 and 1861.

QUEER QUERIES.

321. Which president was a tailor?

322. Which one was a great wrestler?

323. How was Jefferson Davis disguised when captured?

324. What did John Wilkes Booth say when he shot Lincoln?

325. What president held a reception in the parlors of a vanquished "ex-president"?

326. What was the Confederate flag called?

327. Who was "Honest Old Abe"?

328. How can you arrange the names of Lincoln and his vice-president so as to spell the same both horizontally and vertically?

329. What was the highest price ever paid for gold in the United States? Explain what is meant by this.

330. Where was Jefferson Davis confined after his arrest?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

141. Write the substance of the Thirteenth Amendment. The Fourteenth Amendment.

142. Write all you can about the impeachment.

143. Give cause of the Mexican War.

144. What was the Omnibus Bill?

145. Tell about the settlement of California.

146. Tell about the purchase of Louisiana, Florida, Alaska.

147. Name thirteen original colonies, and tell when, where and by whom each was settled.

148. Write form for King William's War.

149. Write form for Buchanan's Administration.

(Are you still reviewing a little each day? If not, how does your knowledge of history compare with that of your classmates?)

STUDY XXXII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Grant,
"The Silent President."

- 1869 to 1877.
- 1869
  - Black Friday.
  - Pacific R. R.
- 1870—Fifteenth Amendment.
- 1871
  - Chicago Fire.
  - Alabama Claims
- 1872
  - Geneva Arbitration.
  - Credit Mobilier.
  - Boston Fire.
  - Modoc War.
- 1873
  - Salary Grab.
  - Financial Panic.
- 1874
  - Patrons of Husbandry.
  - Charles Sumner.
- 1875—Resumption Act.
- 1876
  - Centennial.
  - Colorado.
  - Custer's Defeat.
- 1877—Electoral Commission.

DIRECTIONS.—1. If you do not find an account of Black Friday in your history, please ask your teacher to explain. 2. Read the account of laying the last rail of the U. P. R. R. 3. Memorize the Fifteenth Amendment. 4. Tell something about the origin and the magnitude of the Chicago and the Boston fires. 5. Read all you can secure on the Credit Mobilier and the Geneva Arbitration. 6. Have your parents tell you about the Patrons of Husbandry. 7. Tell about Custer's defeat. 8. Tell all you can about the Centennial. 9. Read a sketch of Charles Sumner. Also of Horace Greeley.

QUEER QUERIES.

331. Who was the "Sage of Chapaqua"?

332. Who delivered the prayer at the opening of the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia?

333. Who delivered the Fourth of July oration at the Centennial Exhibition?

334. What president was taught to read and write by his wife?

335. How did the vote stand on the impeachment of Johnson?

336. Who said, "I will fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"?

337. Who was the "Little Giant"?

338. What general would read his Bible while his army was preparing for battle?

339. What fort was bombarded for two and one-half years?

340. Of what metal were the last two spikes driven on the Pacific Railroad composed?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

150. Write a brief account of Black Friday.

151. Give the substance of the Fifteenth Amendment.

152. Give account of the Geneva Arbitration. The Credit Mobilier.

153. Tell all about the Salary Grab.

154. Write a short account of the Modoc War. The Sioux War.

155. Give full account of the Burr-Hamilton duel.

156. What is meant by the Articles of Confederation? The Constitution?

157. What is United States History?

STUDY XXXIII.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Hayes,
"The Policy President."

- 1877 to 1881.
  - 1877
    - Railroad Riots.
    - Murphy Movement.
  - 1878
    - William C. Bryant.
    - Yellow Fever.
  - 1879
    - Negro Exodus.
    - Yellow Fever.
  - 1880—U. S. Census.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Read the illustrated newspapers of 1877 for a good idea of the railroad riots. 2. If your history does not give an account of the Murphy Movement, have your teacher tell you of it. 3. Read any sketch of William C. Bryant and tell what poems he wrote. Which ones have you read? 4. Relate in your own language the story of the Negro Exodus, and that of the yellow fever. 5. What was the population of the U. S. in 1880? Of your State? Of your township? Of your city, or village?

QUEER QUERIES.

341. Who was the "Tanner President"?

342. What is meant by a "Granger"?

343. How many locomotives were burned at Pittsburgh in the railroad riots?

344. What is a "coolie"?

345. Who said, "Go West, young man"?

346. Who is the "Father of Greenbacks"?

347. What man had "the longest funeral on earth"?

348. What president in his inaugural address used the expression, "With malice toward none, with charity for all"?

349. What general of the Rebellion was designated as "Fighting Joe"?

350. What was the "cheese box on a raft"? (1862.)

WRITTEN REVIEW.

158. What amendments have been made to the Constitution? What was the first and the last made?

159. Describe the failures and the final success of the Atlantic cable.

160. What States were admitted from 1789 to the present?

161. What important railroad was completed in 1869? Give an account of the ceremonies on its completion.

162. Write a short sketch of Horace Greeley.

163. Describe the labor riots of 1877. Give causes.

164. Make a good list of American authors.

165. Make a list of important inventions with names of inventors.

166. Give full account of presidential muddle of 1876 '7.

167. What was Hayes's policy?

STUDY XXXIV.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

- 1881 to 1885
  - Garfield, "The Teacher President."
    - 1881
      - Star Route Investigation.
      - Assassination, July 2.
      - Garfield, Sept. 19.
      - Yorktown.
  - Arthur, "Fourth Accidental President."
    - 1882
      - Guiteau Hanged.
      - Mississippi Floods.
    - 1883
      - Ohio Floods.
      - Tariff Bill.

DIRECTIONS.—1. If your histories do not contain the history for 1881–1885, it will be necessary for you to question those who are likely to know. If you have a file of any newspaper it would be well to leaf it for the information concerning the assassination of President Garfield, the Yorktown Centennial, the trial and execution of Guiteau, the Mississippi and the Ohio floods. The *Pictorial Press* will be the best reference. If you have no such files, borrow one of a friend or spend an evening with him in looking over the topics named. 2. Allow the writer to suggest that we do not pay enough attention to current history in our school work. The live teacher or the wide-awake pupil will note every current event of any importance. Let us set about it to make an historical scrap-book in which we shall file all historical notes of whatever moment, cut from the daily or weekly paper of each issue.

QUEER QUERIES.

351. Why is Garfield called the "Teacher President"?
352. Who shot Garfield?
353. Why are certain presidents called "Accidental"?

354. What is a Star Route?

355. Why does it anger an Indian brave to ask him his name?

356. What is meant by the "Joint High Commission"? (1871.)

357. What States presented the spikes which laid the last rail on the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869?

358. Who projected and built the St. Louis bridge?

359. What were Horace Greeley's last words?

360. What was a "Carpet-bagger"?

WRITTEN REVIEW.

168. What was the first and the last battle of the Revolution?

169. The Mexican War?

170. War of 1812?

171. War of Secession?

172. French and Indian War?

173. Give full account of Custer's defeat.

174. Name the seceding States.

175. Tell all about the Trent affair.

176. Tell all about the Geneva Arbitration.

177. Give short sketch of the battle of Gettysburg.

MORE QUEER QUERIES.

A few more queries are appended for the purpose of aiding the teacher and the pupil in historical research. A large number of the queries are inserted for the purpose of leading the student to a knowledge of something else in his reading, to verify the answers appended. It is hoped that the teacher at least will read to satisfy himself as to the correct answers to all the queries.

The teacher may draw upon the following list at his leisure in the class; or he may substitute any of these for others in the regular lesson.

Let both teacher and pupil vie with each other in adding new queries to this list.

361. Who was Sir John Mandeville?

362. Why cannot the people of the Ant-Arctic continent see the North Star?

363. How did Sir John Mandeville say the earth turned?

364. How many persons signed the Mayflower Compact?

365. What early document contains the germ of the Articles of Confederation and of the Constitution?

366. When did the Emancipation Proclamation take effect?

367. What general of the Revolution was called the "No flint general"?

368. What air did the British general order played when his army entered Philadelphia?

369. Where did a house save the British from defeat?

370. How did Luther Holcomb hold Governor Tryon's army in check at Bethel?

371. What did Congress do for Lieutenant-Colonel Barton who captured General Prescott at Newport?

372. Who said, "O mein Cot! mein Cot! I kivs up. Hurrah for King Shorge!"

373. What was found within the hollow silver bullet which the messenger so hastily swallowed when captured by Governor Clinton?

374. What was the greatest proof of Washington's patriotism?

375. Who said, "It is finishing a noble career early. I die the victim of my ambition and the avarice of my king; but dying in the arms of honor, I have no regrets"?

376. Who was "Marshal Forritz"?

377. What old lady continued her spinning while a battle was going on in the vicinity of her house?

378. Who was styled the "Father of the Constitution"?

379. Who was the "Lowland Beauty"?

380. Who was called the firmest pillar of Washington's Administration?

381. Who was Washington's strongest rival?

382. How did Washington cross the Delaware *en route* to his first inauguration?

383. What did Conway write to Washington when he thought himself mortally wounded in the duel?

384. Is the term "President's Cabinet" known in the Constitution?

385. Who was known as the "Hair-buying General"?

386. Who wrote "The Battle of the Kegs"?

387. Where were the drowned lands mentioned in Clark's expedition to Illinois?

388. Why did Daniel Boone remove to Missouri?

389. Who was cut down while at prayer in the Cherry Valley massacre?

390. Where are the remains of Daniel Boone?

391. How did the little school-girls save their schoolmates in a capture of the school by Brandt and his Indian allies?

392. What was the old name for the State of Tennessee?

393. What were Sergeant Jasper's last words?

394. Why did Patrick Henry refuse to accept any public office at the capital?

395. How did a mirror betray the approach of the British at Horse Neck?

396. Who was the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States?

397. Who was the first Bishop of the Episcopal Church?

398. From where was the cotton seed brought which was first planted in Georgia?

399. Where and when was the first cotton-mill erected in the United States?

400. We frequently hear and see the expression "Cradle of Liberty." What and where is it? Have you seen it?

401. What was the countersign at Stony Point when Wayne made his attack?

402. When were the first cigars smoked in the United States?

403. Who was the only white man that the Six Nations believed entered heaven?

404. What was Franklin's new stove called?

405. What man threw his sword away and prayed for death when he saw his fellows falling in battle around him?

406. What president was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot in the House of Representatives?

407. What colonel with four men captured five British vessels (four of them armed with heavy guns) and a detachment of the army?

408. What did Paul Jones say when the Serapis hailed him and asked if he had "struck his colors"?

409. Who was the first president who wore shoe strings instead of the shoe buckle?

410. Who was the "Carolina Game Cock"?

411. Who was the "Bayard of the South"?

412. What did Marion use for plates when the British officer dined with him?

413. What became of the officer who dined on potatoes with Marion?

414. Who said, "Hunger is the best sauce"?

415. What did "Big George" say to Lieutenant Slocumb as he chased the British into his very yard?

416. How did Nancy Hart capture the Tory?

417. Where did Andrew Jackson fight his first battle?

418. As Gates was on his way South what did Charles Lee say to him by way of caution?

419. What did Gates mean by talking of Burgoyning Cornwallis?

420. What two opposing generals had planned a midnight attack upon each other?

421. Where did the Southern patriots procure their powder during the Revolution?

422. What minister's wife was shot while she was praying at her own bedside?

423. What presidents delivered their inaugural address in person?

424. Why were there no States admitted during the Revolution?

425. What chaplain whose wife had been murdered said, "Now, boys, put Watts into them"?

426. What party was called the "Bucktails" in the time of Madison?

427. Which party was called "Loco Focos"?

428. Who killed Braddock?

429. Who were the "Barn-burners"? "Hunkers"? "Hard shells"? "Soft Shells"?

430. What was the Palmetto Cockade?

431. Who said, "To the victors belong the spoils"?

432. What family connection between Jefferson Davis and Zachary Taylor?

433. What was the first displacement for political cause on record?

434. When was the Congressional library established by act of Congress?

435. What was termed "The palace in the wilderness"?

436. Who said, "I have laid down the law out of the books many a time in my long life, but this is the first time they have laid me down"?

437. What admiral prayed to the God of battles for aid to overcome the British just as he was going into battle?

438. Who displayed the first flag of the United States at Constantinople?

439. What became of Stephen Decatur?

440. When Bonaparte heard of Washington's death, what order did he issue?

441. When did Fulton receive his patent for a steamboat?

442. What is the Indian meaning for Ohio?

443. What ruined Aaron Burr?

444. What two States indicted Aaron Burr for killing Hamilton?

445. Why did John Randolph, of Roanoke, leave the Republican party?

446. What did John Randolph call the Northern politicians who favored the measures of the South?

447. Who first enunciated the doctrine of State Rights?

448. What did Randolph say when he first met the Emperor of Russia?

449. What was the "O-grab-me Act"?

450. What is the Indian meaning for Tecumseh (Tecumtha)?

451. What was the Prophet's real name (the brother of Tecumseh)?

452. When George Clinton died, who assumed the duties of vice-president *pro tem?* (April 20, 1812.)

453. What was Josiah Quincy called in 1812?

454. What vessel threw the first shot after the declaration of war in 1812? (June 19, 1812.)

455. What was the inscription on Hull's brass cannon captured at Detroit?

456. What did some of the British officers do when they captured Hull's brass cannon?

457. What was the sentence of Hull, who surrendered at Detroit?

458. What did Scott do at Queenstown Heights when the tide of battle turned against him?

459. What Indians tried to kill Scott while he was a prisoner at Niagara?

460. When Proctor failed to check the savages in their cruelty to prisoners, what did Tecumseh say to him?

461. Who said, "Don't give up the ship"?

462. Where does David Glascoe Farragut first appear in the army?

463. What was the inscription on Commodore Perry's banner?

464. What was Perry's dispatch to General Harrison?

465. What was found on Commodore Barclay's ship when captured by Perry?

466. What became of Perry's ship, the Lawrence.

467. What did the school children sing shortly after the death of Tecumseh?

468. How did Jackson save the life of an Indian babe whose mother had been slain?

469. What party bore the odious title of "Blue Light Federalists"?

470. What was General Scott's speech at the battle of Chippewa?

471. What battle was fought amid the roar of the Niagara Falls?

472. What British colonel went into battle crying, "Give the Yankees no quarter"?

473. What battle was fought on Sunday in the war of 1812?

474. In what retreat did the Americans lose but one man? (He ran till he died from sheer exhaustion.)

475. What has been called the "Bladensburg Races"?

476. What building was burned by a motion and a vote of the soldiers?

477. What vice-president died in a carriage while riding to the capitol.

478. Why was Jackson fined $1,000 by a New Orleans judge?

479. What is meant by the Dartmoor massacre?

480. Who was "Washington's boy minister"?

481. What has been called the "Haystack prayer-meeting"?

482. What was the "Genius of Universal Emancipation"?

483. How many stripes had our flag in 1795?

484. What State is the "Mother of Presidents"?

485. What president was the son of a president?

486. Who first proposed the construction of the Erie Canal?

487. Who threw the first shovelful of earth in commencing the structure of the Erie Canal?

488. What was Adams's last toast?

489. Who ran the first locomotive on a railroad in America?

490. Who built the first experimental locomotive in America?

491. When was the first successful locomotive of American construction introduced?

492. When was the corner-stone of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad laid?

493. What president frequently used the expression, "By the Eternal"?

494. What was put on board the schooner Michigan when it was sent over the falls of Niagara in 1829?

495. What became of these animals?

496. The initial letters of what motto spell the word Whig?

497. When was the grand meteoric shower?

498. Who said, "Here I hunted when a boy; here my father lies buried; here I wish to die"?

499. Who was the first president born after the Revolution?

500. Who was "Old Tippecanoe"?

501. Who was "Sweet Anne Symmes"?

502. Who was the only president married while in office?

503. What was the "Peacemaker" and what became of it?

504. When the British invaded Washington what did Mrs. Madison do with the portrait of Washington?

505. Who wrote "The American Conflict"?

506. What was Taylor's command to Captain May at Resaca de la Palma?

507. What was the battle cry at Buena Vista?

508. Who wrote the "Angels of Buena Vista"?

509. What was the name of Taylor's war-horse?

510. What became of the pen with which President Polk signed the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo?

511. Who were the "Free Soilers"?

512. What presidents have been inaugurated on March the 5th?

513. What president had not voted for forty years when nominated for president?

514. When asked to name his politics, what did General Taylor reply?

515. What did Secretary of the Navy Preston say when he went aboard the Pennsylvania at Gosport Navy Yard?

516. What was Taylor's first and last surrender?

517. Who were the "Silver Grays"?

518. Who were the "Wooly Heads"?

519. Who were the "Snuff-Takers"?

520. What is "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?

521. Who are called "Jayhawkers"?

522. Who were the "Know-Nothings"?

523. What was the cry of the Know-Nothing party?

524. Who was "Old Ossawattomie"?

525. What did Lincoln do on the anniversary of Washington's birthday (1861)?

526. Who fired the first gun in the war of the Rebellion?

527. What relation was Robt. E. Lee to "Light Horse Harry"?

528. Who was called the "Young Napoleon"?

529. What general rode into battle with his bridle rein in his teeth and his sword in his hand?

530. What became of Kearney?

531. Why did not Lincoln issue the Emancipation Proclamation in July, 1862? (He wrote it in this month.)

532. Who tried to turn the "Father of Waters" around Vicksburg?

533. Whose command went into the battle at Chancellorsville singing, "Old Joe Hooker will you come out of the wilderness"?

534. Who killed Stonewall Jackson?

535. What Confederate general was accustomed to prayer when planning a battle?

536. What Confederate would lie on his back and read his Bible while his troops were getting ready for battle?

537. Who said, when informed that he could not survive nis wounds, "It will be infinite gain to be translated to heaven"?

538. What were Jackson's (Stonewall) last words?

539. While the battle of Gettysburg was in progress what was Grant doing at Vicksburg?

540. What was the "Swamp Angel"?

541. Who delivered the address at the dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery?

542. What did Colonel Moore say when John H. Morgan asked him to surrender at Tebb's Bend, on Green River, Kentucky?

543. What did Sedgwick say just as he was struck by a minie-ball?

544. Who said, "I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer"?

545. What was found on Gettysburg battle-ground two years afterward?

546. What was the premium for gold in Richmond in 1864?

547. What became of the assassination conspirators?

548. Who is the author of "Swinging around the circle"?

549. What vice-president elect borrowed "money enough to be inaugurated upon"?

550. What did Ethan Allen believe would be the future state of the soul?

551. What places have been the capital of the United States since 1776?

552. From what government did we purchase Alaska? When? What the price?

553. What State was framed from the territory of another State?

554. What was La Fayette's full name?

555. Can a foreigner become president of the United States?

556. What president was a famous wrestler?

557. Who administers the oath of office to the president elect?

558. What trees are celebrated in our history?

559. What is the president's salary?

560. Who is the commander-in-chief of our army?

561. What is the president's salary per day

562. Who received Washington's commission when he resigned?

563. Who could never read the "Trade Acts" without a curse?

564. Is a negro a colored man?

565. Is a white man a colored man?

566. What little girl two years of age exploded "Hell Gate"?

567. What is a white negro called?

568. What is the height of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill.?

569. Where is Captain Kidd's punch bowl?

570. What is the number of United States senators in Congress?

571. Where is Grant's strong-box of the United States?

572. Who administered the oath of office to Abraham Lincoln?

573. What color were the stamps of 1765?

574. When did the Puritan Sabbath begin?

575. Who delivered the funeral sermon of Abraham Lincoln?

576. When was the great seal of the United States adopted?

577. What is the Blue Hen State?

578. What did Congress vote to donate General La Fayette?

579. Who is the governor of your State?

580. Who is chief justice of the United States?

581. What secretary of state was stabbed in his own bed?

582. What States did not vote for president in 1789? Why?

583. Who made a fortune smuggling tea in molasses hogsheads?

584. Is the vice-president a member of the president's cabinet?

585. What was said of Monroe's soul?
586. Who were the Mound-builders?
587. Who is said to have been the first child born of European parents in this country?
588. What did Columbus call the Orinoco?
589. What is meant by Acadia?
590. What is meant by the Albany Regency?
591. Where was New Albion?
592. What is meant by "The Almighty Dollar"?
593. What is the Badger State?
594. What is the Bear State?
595. What gave rise to Hopkinson's mock-heroic poem, "The Battle of the Kegs"?
596. What is meant by the Blue Laws of Connecticut?
597. Why is the "Blue Hen" State so called?
598. Who was Sir Jack Bragg?
599. Who led the towns-people in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770?
600. How did the name Brother Jonathan originate?
601. What is the Buckeye State?
602. What is the origin of the phrase, "All for Buncombe"?
603. What is meant by John Chinaman?
604. What is the origin of Columbia?
605. What is the Corn-Cracker State?
606. Who was Ichabod Crane?
607. What is meant by the "Dark Day"?
608. What is meant by Dixie?
609. Who was the learned blacksmith?
610. What is meant by Mason and Dixon's Line?
611. Who was "Old Bullion"?
612. Who was "Old Public Functionary"?
613. What president was called the "Rail Splitter"?
614. What is meant by "He has gone up Salt River"?
615. Why are Illinoisans called Suckers?

616. What is the origin of the cant phrase, "Uncle Sam"?

617. Who was known as the "Wagoner Boy"?

618. What is meant by the Western Reserve?

619. Why is the president's house called the "White House"?

620. Who read the funeral service by torch-light over General Braddock's grave?

621. Who was the first settler in this county? Is he living?

622. What precious burden did Thomas Hooker's company carry through the wilderness of Massachusetts and Connecticut?

623. What became of Wirz, the keeper of Andersonville Prison?

624. What State prohibits the election of ministers to its general assembly?

625. Who were Johnson's vice-presidents?

626. What is a congressman's traveling expenses per mile as allowed by the acts of Congress?

627. Was the Southern Confederacy ever acknowledged as a government abroad?

628. What presidents were not inaugurated March the 4th?

629. Where is General Custer buried?

630. What is the largest vessel in the world?

631. Who is the author of the "Battle Cry of Freedom"?

632. What was done with the body of John Wilkes Booth?

633. Where is the center of population of the United States?

634. What woman was hanged on Boston Common on account of her religious belief?

635. Who patented the first reaper?

636. Does a convict in the penitentiary still draw his pension from the U. S. government?

637. What became of Captain Kidd?

638. Do the representatives from a Territory have a vote in Congress?

639. Are pensioners exempt from poll-tax?

640. Does the president and his cabinet give bond on entering upon their duties?

641. Which president's wife suppressed the use of wines in the White House?

642. How is the District of Columbia represented in Congress?

643. Who were the members of the Electoral Commission?

644. How many mints are there in the United States?

645. Who was the "Dark Horse" president?

646. How much salary did President Grant draw?

647. From whence did Lincoln derive his power for declaring the slaves free?

648. Who introduced the Electoral Commission bill?

649. Who was the only president elected by a Presidential Commission?

650. Why did David Davis, of Illinois, resign the presidency of the Senate one day before his term expired?

651. What vessel first circumnavigated the globe?

652. What court tried and condemned Mrs. Surratt?

653. When a captured vessel is brought into port, in what position is her flag carried?

654. What president did not draw his salary until the expiration of his term of office?

655. Who was the wealthiest president?

656. What is the size and proportion of our flag?

657. How many men were called for during the Great Rebellion?

658. What became of the great Corliss engine used to run the machinery at the Centennial?

659. What two individuals captured Jefferson Davis?

660. Did the soldiers who captured Jefferson Davis receive the reward offered for his capture?

661. Whom did Andrew Jackson kill in a duel?

662. What became of Santa Anna's cork leg captured at Cerro Gordo?

662. What is the meaning of the cabalistic numerals, 8 to 7?

663. When was the stars and bars flag adopted?

664. Did any of the Northern States ever tolerate slavery?

665. What was the inscription placed on the stone marking the grave of the victims of the Mountain Meadows Massacre?

666. What is meant by "the year without a summer"?

667. What noted explorer left his native country on account of debt?

668. Who were the Democratic presidents?

669. What population must a Territory have before it can be admitted as a State?

670. Why do we vote for electors in voting for our president instead of voting directly for this officer?

671. May a president be re-elected more than once?

672. What officer in our government is known as "the cipher officer"?

673. How many steps in the stair-case of the Bunker Hill Monument?

674. What is a revenue cutter?

675. What is meant by a copyright?

676. What is meant by the Credit Mobilier of America?

677. What caused the duel between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton?

678. What was the immediate cause of Daniel Webster's death?

679. What became of the wife of Benedict Arnold after his flight to England?

680. What vessels laid the first Atlantic cable?

681. Why is the Western Reserve so-called?

682. Who were the commanders of the army in the Blackhawk War?

683. What is meant by a congressman-at-large?

684. Who is Petroleum V. Nasby?

685. Who issued the first National Thanksgiving Proclamation?

686. If the president and the vice-president were both unable to serve, who would become president?

687. How was the $15,500,000 of the Geneva award transferred to the United States Government?

688. If the 4th of March falls on Sunday of the year for the president's inauguration, why not have the ceremonies on that day?

689. What is meant by the Associated Press?

690. What is meant by the Grand Army of the Republic?

691. Must cadets graduating from West Point Military Academy serve a certain length of time in the Regular Army?

692. What is meant by murder in the first degree? Second? Third?

693. What do the letters "C. C.," "O." and "S." signify on some of our coins?

694. Who shot Col. Ellsworth at Alexandria?

695. When were the first amendments to the constitution ratified?

696. Was Aaron Burr punished for killing Alexander Hamilton?

697. What is a "bureau" in our government?

698. What is a battery?

699. What is the date for Black Friday?

700. What is meant by the "meteoric shower of 1833"?

701. When was our present national banking system established by law?

702. How can a man get a *half* vote in an election?

703. Why were the "Barn-burners" so-called?

704. What, when and where was the first secret society ever organized in the United States?

705. What did the Powhattans call tobacco?

706. What was Lincoln's disguise when he went through Baltimore *en route* for inauguration?

707. Did Sir Walter Raleigh ever visit America?

708. Which State has the greatest number of penitentiaries?

709. Which State pays the greatest amount of internal revenue?

710. When did the neads of the several departments become members of the cabinet?

711. Who designed the Monitor?

712. What establishes the government of a Territory?

713. Does a Territory have a Legislature?

714. What are the successive steps in changing a Territory to a State?

715. What is meant by "the blue book" of the U. S. government?

716. What is the "star-spangled banner"?

717. Who suggested the five pointed stars found on our flag?

718. Why should Mrs. Ross make the first flag?

719. What does the great seal of the United States show?

720. Who were first appointed as a committee to devise a great seal for the United States?

721. Can you describe the great seal of the U. S.?

722. How many military academies have we?

723. Why was Magellan lame?

724. Where and when was the old Liberty Bell first cast?

725. How did the Americans protect the Liberty Bell during the occupation of Philadelphia by the British?

726. Who first suggested the Centennial?

727. Who introduced the resolution which led to the Centennial celebration?

728. It is stated that Spaniards introduced the horse after the discovery of America; is this true?

729. Was there a native living horse on the continent of America when it was discovered?

730. What member of Congress was never late at roll call?

731. Who is said "to have saved the Union three times"?

732. What ex-president of the United States served nine terms in Congress?

733. When and where was the Bible adopted as a constitution by a convention?

734. Why has Rhode Island two capitals?

735. Which one of the United States contains two mountains of iron?

736. What is the difference between biography and history?

737. Why did the British burn the city of Washington in the war of 1812?

738. Why was not Major Andre shot?

739. When Lincoln died how long were we without a president?

740. What was the inscription placed on Lincoln's wooden coffin at Washington?

741. Who took Secretary William H. Seward's place while he was recovering from his wounds?

742. Who were the pall-bearers at Lincoln's funeral?

743. What other presidents had lain in death where Lincoln rested at the White House?

744. Since the room where the funeral services were held would seat but six hundred persons how was the crowd kept away?

745. Who made the opening prayer at Lincoln's funeral?

746. What was the amount of Jefferson Davis's bond and what person signed it?

747. Has John Payne a monument?

748. What is meant by the "City of the Dead"?

749. How many horses drew the hearse at Lincoln's funeral, Washington City?

750. Who embalmed Lincoln?

751. Who was standing on a rock in deep meditation as the funeral car of Lincoln passed through Lancaster?

752. Into what building of Philadelphia was Lincoln's body carried?

753. How many horses were used to draw the funeral car of Lincoln at New York City?

754. What inscription did the ladies of Henry Ward Beecher's church inscribe upon their flag used at Lincoln's funeral?

755. Who wrote the "Ode for the Burial of Abraham Lincoln"?

756. What was placed in Lincoln's coffin at New York City?

757. Where was the hearse used in Lincoln's funeral at Springfield obtained?

758. What three persons who left Springfield with President Elect Lincoln returned with his funeral train?

759. What animal was lead at the rear of the pall-bearers in Lincoln's funeral procession at Springfield?

760. What was the total length of Lincoln's funeral train?

761. What State has the honor of furnishing the design for Lincoln's monument?

762. What is the origin of O. K.?

763. What was the inscription on the stone sent to Abraham Lincoln by the citizens of Rome?

764. Where was this stone found?

765. Can you make out a list of the cabinet officers to-day?

766. Where is the grandest suspension bridge in the world?

767. Was the United States ever out of debt?

768. What States have compulsory educational laws?

769. What was the cost of Bunker Hill Monument?

770. What became of "Old Abe," the war eagle?

771. What presidents were Freemasons?

772. Who was Washington's wife?

773. Who nominated Lincoln as a candidate for the presidency?

774. Who was the lost child of America?

775. When were the last slaves brought to the United States?

776. Why did not Robert R. Livingston sign the draft of the Declaration of Independence?

777. Who was Peter Parley?

778. Who was the "Great American Commoner"?

779. Did President Hayes take the oath of president on Sunday?

780. It is said that John Paul Jones sailed for the Texel when he gained a remarkable victory over the English vessel near the coast of England. What and where is the Texel?

781. Who were Grant's secretaries of state?

782. Why are criminals hanged on Friday?

783. Who is author of "Curfew must not ring to-night"?

784. Who is "Josh Billings"?

785. Who invented the stove first used in America?

786. Who was the boy that climbed to the highest point of the natural bridge in Virginia?

787. In which one of the United States are the counties called parishes?

788. What poet's wife was burned to death in her own home?

789. Upon what was Stonewall Jackson lying when he expired?

790. What president took the oath of office twice within two days?

791. Who said, "This is a country and not a league"?

792. Who said, "He serves his party best who serves his country best"?

793. Who said, "We are one nation to-day and thirteen to-morrow"?

794. Who were called the Johnnies during the great Rebellion?

795. Who was the "Sage of Mentor"?

796. What were Arnold's last intelligent words?

797. What presidents were senators?

798. What presidents had served as generals in the army?

799. Who was the first president to grow a beard while in office?

800. What was the religious sentiment of the presidents?

801. What presidents were reared in poverty?

802. What portraits are found on our postage stamps?

803. Where was the song "John Brown's body lies moldering in the grave" first sung?

804. When was the postage stamp first used in the United States?

805. Which one of the early explorers taught school at one time?

806. The wives of what ex-presidents are now drawing pensions?

807. What is meant by the "president's flag"?

808. What was Washington's weight?

809. What president is buried in the folds of the American flag?

810. Who wrote the "Old Oaken Bucket"?

811. What was the Indian name for Connecticut?

812. What are the inscriptions on the Yorktown monument?

813. What did Guiteau say when he shot Garfield?

814. What is meant by the Oneida Community?

815. What chapter of the Bible did Garfield kiss when inaugurated?

816. Who may perform the marriage ceremony?

817. Who was the first woman cremated in the United States?

818. Did Gen. Robert E. Lee surrender his sword to Gen. Grant.

819. Why did Hayes take the oath of office twice?

820. Who was the oldest elected president?

821. What caused James A. Garfield to abandon the work as a canal hand?

822. What president once held an interest in a distillery?

823. Which president served as a janitor as part pay for his tuition in college?

824. Who said, "Give 'em hail Columbia, boys!"?

825. Can you give a key to the names of the presidents in order?

826. How many and what chief-justices have we had?

827. How is the pay of generals in the United States army regulated?

828. How are generals in the army retired?

829. Does a commissioned army officer receive mileage for travel under orders?

830. What is the pay of a private in the army?

831. Does a private ever receive more than thirteen dollars per month?

832. Who have been generals of the army of the United States?

833. Who is general now?

834. Who introduced James A. Garfield when he took the oath of office?

835. Who was the first mother of a president to reside at the White House?

836. Does a president elect take the oath of office before or after reading his inaugural address?

837. How many and what navy yards in the United States?

838. Where is the United States Naval Academy?

839. How many generals may we have in our armies?

840. How many lieutenant-generals?

841. How many and what major-generals have we?

842. How many brigadier-generals?

843. What is meant by a popular vote?

844. How do you determine the year which a given Congress was in session?

845. How is the number of a Congress determined?

846. What was the effect of the invention of the cotton gin?

847. Who was the youngest president inaugurated?

ANSWERS TO QUEER QUERIES.

The numbers correspond to the number of the question in the text.

In most cases the teacher should not be content with the mere answer to a query but should read the history in its proper connection in order to have a full understanding of all its connections. Many of the queries are framed with this idea in view, viz.: that the pupil and teacher will read for themselves, and thus secure a greater fund of information than a mere answer would convey.

It is a good plan to *attempt* to find the answer to each question before looking for it in this book. If you are able to find it, the very search will more than repay you, in the information noted as well as to become familiar with your author.

Try this plan.

1. He purchased a mule and a suit of clothes with it. The mule was needed to ride to court, and the clothes to be able to appear in court.
2. He visited Portugal, Italy and Spain.
3. He secretly sent out a ship to make discoveries.
4. In the Garden of Eden.
5. Four times. At Havana, Cuba.
6. He built a fort at Isabella, Hayti.
7. Two wild turkeys, the first ever seen in England.
8. It was called America in honor of Americus Vespucius who first wrote of it. This was not the fault of Americus but rather of a German geographer who so named it.
9. Waldsee Muler.
10. Rodrigro Triana, from the sterr of the vessel.

11. Florida was so-called from its florid appearance. Because it appeared to the South. Because it was free from storms. From a character in an old Spanish romance. In honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen.

12. A fabled fountain of youth. No, because such a fountain never existed.

13. To escape the tyranny of his king.

14. In order to retaliate.

15. To take possession of it.

16. De Soto.

17. At Havana. In order that the Indians might not find the body. At the root of a tree but finally in the Mississippi River.

18. He was killed by the natives of Mactan, one of the Philippine Islands, April 27, 1521. Drake died off the coast of Columbia, near Porto Bello (Puerto Bello, Puerto Velo), Dec. 27, 1595, and was buried at sea. Gosnold died at Jamestown, Va., in 1607 and was buried at that place.

19. See any good history for this. Space will not admit of even mention of these numerous objects. Did you ever see one? Do you know of the opening of one? What was found in it ?

20. It should have been named for Columbus, Columbia. Because he discovered it.

21. It was a rude instrument for making reckonings at sea. Now disused.

22. He knelt, kissed the ground and returned thanks to God for his safe delivery.

23. They thought they were great birds floating on the water. (Another version says they supposed they were winged angels.)

24. Henry Hudson. (One account says six companions.)

25. The chicken is a native of Asia. The turkey is a native of America. The horse is a native of Arabia. The sheep is a native of Asia.

26. He believed it to be the land of Ophir.

27. The opossum is the only marsupial (having a pouch for carrying the young) of America.

28. Samuel Champlain lies under a stairway in a street of Quebec.

29. De Soto is buried in the Mississippi.

30. St. Augustine, founded in 1565, is the oldest town in the U. S.

31. They planted gunpowder as they had planted tobacco-seed and waited for it to appear in the shape of a plant. Why did it not grow?

32. Authorities differ. The number usually given is twenty.

33. Women were never sold in Virginia. The historical facts are simply these: When Sandys sent over the first load of women he charged the colonists for the price of passage as the company was almost bankrupt. An assessment was made and the rate of passage fixed at one hundred and twenty pounds of tobacco. This was paid by the colony. Many marriages followed this and were celebrated in the usual manner. The cost of the second shipload was estimated at one-hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and was cheerfully paid.

34. On one occasion he tied his Indian guide to his left arm as a shield.

35. It is now not believed to be true.

36. He tapped the end containing the vacant space lightly on the table, slightly breaking the shell; of course it was made to stand before the court of wise men. (See any good history for this story.)

37. Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded at Old Palace Yard, Westminster, October, 1618.

38. A small portion of a wall is still visible, showing a part of the opening for a door-way of some building.

39. Sir Francis Drake.

40. A term used in the current politics of that State to designate a certain party. (See current history.)

41. One hundred and two settlers took passage in the Mayflower. John Carver was its first governor.

42. Old Giles Cory was placed between two platforms of logs, and weights were piled upon the upper one till he was literally pressed to death.

43. Roger Williams was banished from Massachusetts Bay Colony, fled to the Narragansett Indians for protection from cold and hunger and founded the Baptist Church of America at a later period.

44. Boston is called the Hub of the Universe.

45. Harvard College, founded in 1638 at Cambridge Mass. It was named in honor of John Harvard, who willed it his library and five thousand dollars in money. Its motto was, "*For Christ and the Church.*"

46. The first printing press was set up at Cambridge in 1639. The first printing done in the country was the Freeman's Oath. The second was an almanac intended for New England. The third was a New England hymn book and was a book of three hundred pages, consisting of a poetical translation of the Psalms. The first newspaper was called the Boston News Letter and was published in 1704. John Campbell has the honor of being the first American editor.

47. It was placed on a pole and stood at the gates of Plymouth for several years. His little son was sold into slavery, taken to the Bermudas, where he was whipped to death.

48. Rev. John Elliot of Massachusetts, was called the Indian Apostle. He wrote the first Bible ever printed in America. It was written in the Algonquin language and is now a literary curiosity as the language is out of use.

49. They said they needed the smoke for the sake of health. A "cat-in-clay" chimney is one built of clay (mortar) and sticks.

50. Anne Hutchinson was burned to death in a log cabin. Indians attacked and burned the house in which she lived. William Drummond was hanged in Virginia.

51. The distinct outline of his body composed of the fibrous roots of an apple-tree standing near.

52. The Spaniards brought the first horses to America.

53. Some specimens of rude wood carving indicating the workmanship of an unknown people.

54. Massachusetts had a few laws on this subject.

55. It is not known to a certainty how America was peopled. There are many theories. (See your histories.)

56. The Norsemen were called the Sea Kings of history.

57. The Norsemen are supposed to have built this old tower but there are reasons for supposing that some other people built it. (See engraving in most histories for description.)

58. She was an exhorter or preacher with many followers, and was burned to death in her house.

59. He hanged them.

60. Sheets of water, such as springs and pools.

61. Uncas, a Mohegan chief, cruelly tomahawked the aged Miantonomo who had been taken prisoner, then cruelly cut a portion of the quivering flesh from his shoulder and ate it saying it was the sweetest morsel he had tasted.

62. On Wednesday.

63. It was so called from a character in an old Spanish romance.

64. Harvard.

65. Canonicus sent a rattlesnake skin and a bundle of arrows. Gov. Bradford returned the skin filled with powder and ball.

66. This question is answered by science and is found by studying the growth of plant life and the decay of animals. The root which penetrated the coffin took up much nourishment from the contents and carried it to every part of the tree, even to the fruit which it bore.

67. An Indian god.

68. Captain John Smith in his account of it.

69. King Philip.

70. The regicide Goffe. From tne Indians who in pronouncing the word English very nearly said Yankees.

71. Peter Stuyvesant had a wooden leg.

72. His only guide was the compass.

73. About $24 in value of the *money* used.

74. It is so called from the fact that in the early days of New Amsterdam the settlers built a wall at a certain locality for defense against the Indians. Wall street occupies nearly the same place as this.

75. Miles Standish bore that title.

76. The governor of Virginia, Berkeley, in 1671.

77. He was informed that Royal troops were marching upon him and he fired it in order to prevent their taking charge of it.

78. They were sold as slaves in the different countries.

79. Captain Mason in the Pequod fight.

80. Captain Wadsworth, of Charter-Oak fame.

81. In the Garden of Eden.

82. He shouldered a hoe and carried it from Long Island to Elizabeth, the place settled. This was to remind the people that they were to live by agriculture.

83. He constructed a fort at Isabella, Hayti Island.

84. Balboa.

85. The tobacco plant.

86. The governor of New York.

87. Berkeley.

88. Robert Barclay, one of the most eminent Quaker preachers, was at one time governor of New Jersey, 1682.

89. The Charter Oak stood at Hartford, Conn. This tree was blown down in August, 1856.

90. The flag which Columbus bore was a white one con-

taining a green cross. The Plymouth Rock, which marks the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

91. William Penn was so called from his influence with King Charles II.

92. Philadelphia is called the "City of Brotherly Love." Locate it.

93. The society of the Quakers is so called.

94. Neither of these three States ever became Royal Provinces.

95. About one third of a cent per acre.

96. Virginia is called the Old Dominion. Pennsylvania, the Keystone State. Why? New York, the Empire State. Why?

97. This famous tree was blown down in 1810, and on counting the "rings" it was found to be two-hundred and eighty three years old. To determine the age of an exogenous (outside growing) tree it is necessary to have a cross section of it and then simply count the successive growths. Let some one in the class furnish specimens of growths from the woodpile, grove or farm. Try it.

98. The governor of Pennsylvania also ruled Delaware for a time. Delaware was then known as the Lower Counties.

99. The people of a State comprise the commonwealth of the State.

100. One hundred and thirty thousand pounds sterling.

101. He agreed to pay the King a yearly rental of two Indian arrows, and one fifth of all the gold he should find.

102. On account of his religious belief he could not take the oath required of him by the Virginians.

103. It was so called from the Queen's name, Henrietta Maria. Maria, Mary-land.

104. In the London Company's charter.

105. Ask your parents and neighbors.

106. The Calumet. Where is the accent in this word? What is accent?

107. See MOTTOES OF STATES for the motto of your State. Enquire of your friends for the governor's name.

108. A log fashioned like a cannon and painted to represent one.

109. See the constitution for this answer.

110. See the constitution.

111. The plan of government drawn by the celebrated Lawyer Locke. This was a very perfect ideal plan but not practicable in a wilderness such as this colony was at that time.

112. The Tuscaroras, in North Carolina.

113. Literally, "One of many."

114. No. His secretary does this.

115. Yes.

116. The Cape Fear River was first called the Jordan.

117. The colony of Roanoke.

118. Shell fish and roots.

119. Governor Sloughter, of New York, signed the death warrant for the execution of Leisler while he was intoxicated.

120. A stairway is built over the grave of Champlain in Quebec.

121. Buffaloes were found in Georgia when it was first settled. No wild buffaloes are found there now. They have "gone West."

122. He bribed a prisoner to carry a letter to the Spanish camp giving details of his strength. This caused a hasty retreat from his colony.

123. The introduction of ardent spirits and slavery. Explain how this could be.

124. Usually from the coast of Africa.

125. They all had more or less slaves at different times.

126. Make your choice and give reason.

127. After the plans of James B. Eads, a noted civil engineer.

128. There is a star for each State admitted into the Union.

129. We used the English flag, or that of the nation by which we were governed.

130. No. It has a territorial government at present.

131. New Haven Colony.

132. The Indians came in snow-shoes over the deep snow.

133. The transportation of the innocent French by the English from Acadia.

134. On the discoveries made by John and Sebastian Cabot.

135. The food commonly known as mush. How is it made? Did you ever eat any "New England hasty pudding"

136. The early laws were so called. They were oppressive in some cases and thus considered "blue." Another version has it that they were so called from the fact that they were printed on blue paper.

137. With a long rod containing a rabbit's ears on the end. This was used "for tickling those who slept during the three-hour sermons." Imagine a church sleeper awakened at the present time by holding a rabbit's ears to his nose or ears!

138. It was traded for them. Thus it will be noticed that one evil was exchanged for another.

139. Eliot's Indian Bible.

140. The staid old Hollanders of New York.

141. Wolf was a great admirer of "Gray's Elegy" and historians say that he recited a few stanzas from it as he crossed the St. Lawrence.

142. Captain John Hull, of Massachusetts.

143. Roger Williams was the first person of any note who strenuously advocated freedom of worship in the colonies.

144. On Saturday.

145. These penalties were various and their severity varied with the persecution of this sect. They were sometimes banished from the colony with a slight penalty for returning; at one time the penalty was death. One penalty recorded was to have their ears bored and tongue split.

146. Columbus lived the longer of the two.

147. Hudson's vessel was called the "Half Moon."

148. He was given his hands for the deed.

149. See appendix or ask some one versed in United States history.

150. Washington City being within the District of Columbia does not cast a single vote for the president.

151. Warrants empowering the officers to enter a store or house and search for goods upon which the duty had not been paid were called "Writs of Assistance."

152. Three hundred and forty chests of tea were staved in and thrown overboard.

153. Benjamin Franklin is author of this saying.

154. They were printed on a blue ground.

155. The first bloodshed was at New York. Turn to the two accounts and compare dates.

156. The tea was put down in price in order to make it cheaper to the Americans than to the British. They would not use it because they were contending for principle.

157. Read the account and form your own conclusion. We can only infer what he meant.

158. They substituted the leaves of the raspberry (*Rubus strigosus*) and called the tea Hyperion.

159. In the French and Indian War the contending parties fought for two years before war was declared.

160. Men who were ready to take up arms and go to battle on a minute's warning.

161. The soldiers from Vermont were called the "Green Mountain Boys."

162. Benjamin Franklin.

163. General Israel Putnam, born at Danvers, then a part of Salem, Mass., Jan. 7, 1718; died in Brooklyn, Conn., May 19, 1790. He is the "Old Put" who shot the wolf by the light of her own eyes; he was plowing and left the team

in the furrow when he heard of the battle of Lexington; he snatched a burning brand from the face of a keg of powder at Fort Edward. At Fort Miller to avoid the Indians he descended the falls of the Hudson in a bateau. He was captured by the Indians on his return to Fort Edward, tied to the stake, and would have been burned alive had he not been saved by the French commander, Molong. "He dared to lead where any dared to follow," is the inscription on his tombstone.

164. General La Fayette.

165. He wore a tow-linen shirt and kept this on until it was worn to shreds. He had none other to wear.

166. Over one hundred years.

167. This vessel lost her rudder shortly after starting on her voyage. It is also stated that she sprung a leak.

168. It was blown down in a storm of August, 1856.

169. A hollowed rock on northern Long Island is so called.

170. Washington is called the "Father of his Country."

171. No. It did not convene for about seven hours after the attack.

172. An American patriot born at Boston, Jan. 1, 1735, died there May 10, 1818. At the breaking out of the Revolution he was one of four engravers then living within the boundaries of the United States. See some cyclopedia for a full sketch of this illustrious man.

173. The Dutch of New Netherlands.

174. It was a wooden horse with a sharp back upon which offenders were strapped for petty violations of the town laws. These horses with their uncomfortable riders were placed into a common cart and driven through the principal streets. A woman named Mary Price was the first offender to ride this horse, and ever afterward it was called "the horse of Mary Price."

175. They named it New Orange in 1673.

176. Ten pounds of tobacco, a bushel of corn (from every

male over sixteen), every twentieth calf, pig and kid in the parish was his due.

177. In early days the settler took his ax and barked the trees around the acres of land which he expected to claim as his own. This was called "a tomahawk right."

178. They stretched a deer-skin over a hoop and pierced it with a hot iron. When filled with small holes it was said to make a very good sieve.

179. "Come Joe, carry me to bed, for it is high time for me to die!" He did not survive long. He owned two million five hundred and eighty thousand acres of land which was confiscated by the United States government.

180. That his whole army be furnished a free passage to England and that no man in the army take up arms against the Americans during the war. The terms of the treaty were not carried out.

181. Washington was never wounded in battle. He had bullet holes through his clothes on certain occasions, horses shot from under him, etc., but was never harmed in battle.

182. He was teaching school and boarding with the widow of Nathaniel Greene.

183. Benjamin Franklin, in 1752 or 1754.

184. Thomas Jefferson said this and Washington adopted this principle in refusing to listen to Citizen Genet.

185. A quorum was not had at that date.

186. The chief justice of the United States.

187. Dark and bloody ground; Green Mountain; The river of the Big Bend.

188. See No. 182.

189. Washington was so called.

190. No. Mrs. Martha Custis, widow of Col. John Custis, became his wife.

191. No. He retained the old one. This cabinet had been appointed in 1795 and 1796.

192. His farewell address of 1796.

193. John Adams.

194. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

195. The threatened war with France in 1800.

196. Representative Bayard changed his vote on the thirty-sixth ballot thus electing Jefferson by one vote. Aaron Burr was chosen vice-president.

197. In 1804. Please read it.

198. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams. What year, and what day of the month?

199. Thomas Jefferson.

200. Mrs. Elizabeth Steele, of Salisbury, N. C.

201. Thomas Jefferson.

202. Alexander Hamilton.

203. Aaron Burr.

204. Thomas Jefferson. "Here lies buried THOMAS JEFFERSON, author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and Father of the University of Virginia."

205. Parchment.

206. George Washington.

207. Maryland and Virginia.

208. The Holy Bible.

209. He laid out the city.

210. On Tuesday after the first Monday in November, every fourth year after a president has been elected.

211. A linen tablecloth.

212. A stump in front of York.

213. He had cut white-oak bushes and used them to mark his gun, running it from side to side and firing it rapidly.

214. Capt. Lawrence of the Chesapeake.

215. "We have met the enemy and they are ours—two ships, two brigs, one schooner and a sloop."

216. Col. Miller, at Lundy's Lane.

217. Francis S. Key while detained on board a British vessel and witnessing the bombardment of Ft. McHenry.

218. In the head.

219. They believed that an earthquake would occur.

220. He had not heard of it. Why?

221. James Monroe.

222. John Adams.

223. Because the 4th fell on Sunday.

224. The Brandywine, in honor of his first battle for American Independence.

225. The Savannah, built by a company of merchants at Savannah in 1819. It crossed the ocean in thirty-one days.

226. In 1816.

227. Because they were originally printed on blue paper.

228. From three to six hours.

229. The sexton brushed her nose with a hare's tail fastened to a long rod.

230. In 1619.

231. "I resign my soul to my God and my daughter to my country."

232. The House of Representatives. Because no candidate received a majority vote.

233. "Jefferson still survives."

234. In 1814.

235. "The Love Apple" and refused to eat it.

236. Cannon were stationed at distances of thirteen miles apart. A cannon was fired at Buffalo and in turn along the whole line to New York.

237. A keg of water brought from Lake Erie to signify the union of the waters of the Atlantic with those of the great lakes.

238. Wooden rails covered with strap iron.

239. "Whom can we trust now?"

240. La Fayette.

241. Andrew Jackson.

242. He had one hundred and sixty one white beans and seventeen black ones placed in a mug and required each prisoner to draw one. Those holding black beans were shot.

243. "By the Eternal, I'll hang the last one of 'em!"

244. Cyrus McCormick, in 1834.

245. In 1836. By means of raised letters.

246. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe.

247. A medal bearing the inscription, "John C. Calhoun, First President of the Southern Confederacy."

248. The Sharp Knife.

249. "I am dying—but I am not afraid to die."

250. It is generally conceded that Colonel Johnson shot him. However, this is disputed.

251. Money issued by banks and not redeemed.

252. In 1840 a company of six drunkards resolved to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors and thus laid the foundation of a temperance society. (The American Temperance Society was formed in 1826.)

253. Horace Mann was a great educator and contributed more to the success and popularity of our public-school system than any other man the country has produced.

254. William Henry Harrison.

255. "Tippecanoe and Tyler too."

256. The Dutch of New York, "New Netherlands."

257. Andrew Jackson.

258. As a descendant of Pocahontas.

259. Ulysses S. Grant, 1883.

260. Uncas.

261. The Mormons.

262. Notice of James Knox Polk's nomination for president by the Democratic convention at Baltimore.

263. Texas.

264. "Drowsy Ones."

265. Daniel Webster.

266. He was tried for treason, sentenced to the penitentiary for life but afterward pardoned.

267. Joseph Smith. They practice polygamy.

268. Texas.

269. "What God hath wrought."

270. Henry Clay.

271. "Fifty-four, forty or fight.'

272. Digging a mill-race.

273. James Smithson, of England, bequeathed $515,000 to found this institution.

274. Because the Mexicans fought from the roofs of the houses and the soldiers had to follow them there.

275. General Taylor.

276. John C. Fremont.

277. Henry Clay.

278. James K. Polk.

279. John Tyler.

280. Henry Clay.

281. The Anti-Slavery party. Adventurous persons who unlawfully attempt disturbances away from home.

282. The Omnibus Bill.

283. Zachary Taylor.

284. General Taylor.

285. "I still live."

286. The fourth fell on the Sabbath.

287. "This is the last of earth. I am content."

288. $25,000 in silver and his cork leg. (Company C. Captain Isaac C. Pugh, of the Fourth Illinois Infantry, made this capture.)

289. The home of Andrew Jackson.

290. La Fayette, in 1825.

291. Sir John Franklin, who was lost in the Arctic regions.

292. "Remember the river Raisin."

293. They were recaptured by the Americans at the Thames?

294. He broke his sword before he surrendered it.

295. It was a building composed almost entirely of iron and glass and supposed to be absolutely fire-proof. It was built for the purpose of holding the second World's Fair at New York.

296. He was tried by a court-martial at Truxillo, condemned, and shot on the 3d of September, 1860.

297. Thomas Jefferson, in 1789.

298. The only title which he can legally claim is that of President.

299. John Adams and Benjamin Franklin were the only persons aside from Jefferson who wrote a line of the Declaration.

300. The Quaker hat and coat.

301. Dr. Emerson, a surgeon in the U. S. army.

302. Justices Wayne, Nelson, Grier, Daniel, Campbell and Catron concurred, while Justices McLean and Curtis dissented.

303. One thousand six hundred and forty miles in length, reaching from Trinity Bay, New Foundland, to Valentia Bay, Ireland.

304. Washington Irving, who died in 1859.

305. John Brown, at Harper's Ferry.

306. At Montgomery, Ala., on the 4th of February, 1861. Six of the seceded States—Mississippi, Florida, Albama, Georgia, Louisiana and South Carolina—had delegates in the convention which framed the provisional government. On the 8th of this month Jefferson Davis was chosen as provisional president, and Alexander H. Stephens as vice-president of the Confederate States of America.

307. The Star of the West in carrying men and supplies to the garrison at Fort Sumter was fired upon by the Confederates and compelled to return.

308. Abraham Lincoln went by rail in disguise to Wash-

ington as it was thought unsafe for him to appear in public *en route.*

309. That "Americans ought to rule America."

310. Pennsylvania, the Keystone State.

311. Abraham Lincoln; from the fact that he split a few rails on a farm ten miles west of Decatur, Macon County, Ill.

312. James Buchanan.

313. The bold march of W. T. Sherman with his troops from Atlanta through the heart of the Confederacy to Savannah.

314. Battles of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain.

315. At the battle of Bull Run, when a part of the Confederates were flying, General Thomas Jonathan Jackson was pointed out by General Bee, who exclaimed, "There stands Jackson like a *stone wall.*" (One version has it, "Here is Jackson standing like a stone wall.")

316. "Stonewall" Jackson at Chancellorsville.

317. On account of his age.

318. General Thomas.

319. Admiral Farragut, at Mobile, on board the Hartford.

320. We were not fighting a foreign nation and hence had no government with which to treat.

321. Andrew Johnson worked for a time in Greenville, Tenn., at this trade.

322. Abraham Lincoln was somewhat noted as a wrestler.

323. He wore the dress and bonnet of a lady but his boots betrayed him. He was captured by a portion of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry, under Colonel B. D. Pritchard, near Irwinsville, Irwin County, Ga.

324. He repeated the motto of the State of Virginia, "*Sic semper tyrannis.*"

325. Abraham Lincoln held a public reception in Jefferson Davis's parlors at Richmond, April 4, 1865.

326. The "stars and bars."

327. Abraham Lincoln.

328. { Ham–lin. } { Lin–coln. }

329. Gold rose to two hundred and eighty in 1864.

330. At Fortress Monroe. He was released on bail after two years' confinement and included in President Johnson's amnesty proclamation of 1868.

331. Horace Greeley lived at this place and was hence so called.

332. Matthew Simpson, Bishop of the Methodist Church.

333. William M. Everts, in the presence of two hundred and seventy five thousand people.

334. Andrew Johnson obtained all of his book knowledge from his wife after their marriage.

335. The charges lacked but *one* vote of being sustained.

336. General Grant.

337. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois.

338. "Stonewall" Jackson.

339. Fort Sumter.

340. One of gold, the other of silver.

341. General Grant worked in a tannery at Galena with his father.

342. A member of a Grange or a Patron of Husbandry.

343. One hundred and twenty-five locomotives, two thousand five hundred freight and express cars were burned at Pittsburg in 1877.

344. A Chinese laborer is called a "coolie."

345. Horace Greeley, "The Founder of the *New York Tribune*."

346. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury under Abraham Lincoln.

347. Abraham Lincoln's funeral is said to have been the longest funeral on earth. It reached from Washington to Springfield, Ill.

348. A. Lincoln, in 1865.

349. General Joseph Hooker.

350. The Monitor, built by John Ericsson for the U. S. government in 1862. What did it do?

351. Because he taught school in Ohio while a young man.

352. Charles J. Guiteau, a lawyer of Chicago.

353. Because they succeeded to the presidency by the death of the person elected to that office.

354. It is a mail route on which the mails are transported in some other manner than by railroads. These routes are designated by three stars thus: * * *.

355. Because he believes that his deeds are unknown when he is asked for his name.

356. A commission which met at Washington in 1871 and completed arrangements for settling the so called Alabama claims, by holding a second meeting at Geneva, Switzerland. The commissioners at Washington were Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar and George H. Williams on the part of the United States, and Earl de Grey and Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Edward Thornton, Sir John McDonald and Prof. Montague Bernard on the part of Great Britain. In the Geneva commission we were represented by Charles Francis Adams; Great Britain, by Sir Alexander Cockburn; Italy, by Count Frederic Sclopis; Switzerland, by Jacob Staempfli; Brazil, by Baron d' Itazuba. The United States appointed J. C. Bancroft Davis as its agent, and Great Britain appointed Lord Tenterdan as her agent. This tribunal awarded the United States the sum of $15,500,000, to be paid by Great Britain.

357. California presented the spike of gold, Nevada one of silver, and Arizona one of gold, silver and iron. The last tie was hewn from laurel and its ends were bound with silver bands.

358. Captain James B. Eads.

359. "I know that my Redeemer liveth."

360. When a man who had lived in the North was sent from the South to Congress he was termed a "carpet bagger." Congress required an oath of office which excluded all who had participated in the Rebellion and this fact caused many persons to be sent to Congress from the South who had recently removed from the North.

361. Sir John Mandeville was an English author, born at St. Albans about 1300. He visited Palestine, China, Tartary, Armenia, Persia, and other Eastern countries. (See Mandeville's Argument for his theory of the form of the earth.)

362. On account of the earth's rotundity the north star is below the horizon for this continent.

363. His argument printed in 1356, one hundred and thirty-six years before Columbus discovered America, showed that the earth turned on its axis.

364. Twelve persons signed this instrument.

365. The plan of perpetual union proposed by Benjamin Franklin in 1754.

366. On the first day of January, 1863.

367. General Grey, on account of his causing his soldiers to remove the flints from their muskets before going into battle.

368. "God save the King."

369. At the battle of Germantown Chew's house containing a small detachment of British delayed the Americans long enough for the British army to rally.

370. Luther Holcomb rode briskly to the top of a hill at Bethel and turning to an imaginary army shouted, "Halt the whole universe! break off into kingdoms." This caused the British to halt and draw up in line of battle, thus giving the Americans time to carry away much of their stores at Danbury.

371. Congress voted him a sword and he was also promoted to a colonelcy.

372. A Dutchman was pursued across a meadow by the Brit-

ish near Ponckhocken, and while running at the top of his speed he stepped upon a hay rake which, turning up, struck him in the back and caused the exclamation.

373. He was given a dose of tartar-emetic and caused to vomit the bullet from his stomach, but, hastily seizing it, he again swallowed it. He then refused to take another dose but succumbed to its repetition when informed that he would be hanged and that a post-mortem would reveal the bullet. He took the tartar and soon threw up the coveted prize. It contained the following note:

FORT MONTGOMERY,
Oct. 8, 1777.

"*Nous y voici*, and nothing now between us and Gates. I sincerely hope this little success of ours may facilitate your operations. In answer to your letter of the 28th of September by C. C., I shall only say, I cannot presume to order or even advise, for reasons obvious. I heartily wish you success.

"Faithfully yours,
"H. CLINTON."

"*General Burgoyne.*"

374. The fact that he refused to receive compensation for his services in the war of the Revolution. He only asked reimbursement for what he had spent from his private purse.

375. Count Donop at Fort Mercer. He was mortally wounded in an attack on this place and died three days after in the arms of his captor, Colonel Manduit. He was buried near the fort and his grave was marked by a rough stone. His bones have been carried off by relic hunters.

376. Baron Steuben was dubbed "Marshal Forritz."

377. Anna Whitall, a Quakeress, at Fort Mifflin, when asked to flee for her life replied, "God's arm is strong, and it will protect me; I may do good by staying." When shot had almost demolished her house she carried her wheel into the cellar and continued to ply her avocation until the battle

was ended, then, Spartan like, she administered to friend and foe alike.

378. James Madison, of Virginia.

379. The mother of Captain Henry Lee, "Light Horse Harry" was known as the "Lowland Beauty." She attracted Washington's attention and might have married him but she gave her hand, at least, to another.

380. Oliver Ellsworth, afterward appointed chief justice of the United States.

381. General Charles Lee, in 1777.

382. He crossed it in a barge manned by *thirteen* oarsmen. Why thirteen?

383. "Sir:—I find myself just able to hold my pen during a few minutes and take this opportunity of expressing my sincere grief for having done, written, or said anything disagreeable to your Excellency. My career will soon be over, therefore justice and truth prompt me to declare my sentiments. You are, in my eyes, a great and good man. May you long enjoy the love, esteem and veneration of these States, whose liberties you have asserted by your virtues."

384. Determine by reading the executive department.

385. The British General Hamilton at Detroit. He offered rewards for scalps and hence the name.

386. Judge Hopkinson.

387. The swampy lands along the Wabash.

388. On account of a defect in the title to his land he was unable to hold it and hence he removed to this State.

389. A Mr. Wells.

390. The State of Kentucky removed his bones, together with those of his wife, from Missouri to a point on the Kentucky River, near Frankfort.

391. They noticed Brandt place paint on their aprons which seemed to save them from the fury of the savages, and taking advantage of this they placed their aprons on their classmates

and saved them. The Indians killed and scalped the poor schoolmaster.

392. The State of Franklin.

393. "Tell Jones, his wife and son that the remembrance of the battle I fought for them brought a secret joy to my heart when it was about to stop its motion forever."

394. Because he said he hated fashionable society and that he was not fit to appear in dress circles.

395. General Putnam was at his mirror shaving when he saw the reflection of a red-coat in the glass, which alarmed him.

396. Rev. John Carroll was consecrated bishop in 1789.

397. Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D., who was consecrated in Scotland in 1784, as Bishop of Connecticut.

398. The seed was brought from the Bahamas in 1786.

399. It was erected at Beverly, in Massachusetts, in 1787.

400. A popular name given to Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass.

401. "The Fort is ours."

402. In 1793, at Philadelphia. They were smoked as a preventive of yellow fever.

403. Washington.

404. A wise and thoughtful physician called it "Franklin's Little Demon."

405. Laurens at Savannah when Count Pulaski fell.

406. Thomas Jefferson.

407. Colonel White captured Captain French on the Ogeechee by a well-planned stratagem.

408. Jones replied: "I have not yet begun to fight."

409. Thomas Jefferson.

410. Sumpter of Carolina during the Revolution was called the "Carolina Game Cock."

411. Francis Marion.

"Woe to the English soldiery, that little dread us near!
On them shall light at midnight a strange and sudden fear;

When, waking to their tents on fire, they grasp their arms in vain,
And they who stand to face us are beat to earth again;
And they who fly in terror deem a mighty host behind,
And hear the tramp of thousands upon the hollow wind.

* * * * * * * *

Well knows the fair and friendly moon the band that Marion leads,
The glitter of their rifles, the scampering of their steeds.
'Tis life to guide the fiery barb across the moonlight plain;
'Tis life to feel the night-wind that lifts his tossing mane.
A moment in the British camp—a moment, and away,
Back to the pathless forest before the peep of day."

412. He used pieces of bark, on which he served the dinner—sweet potatoes.

413. He resigned his commission and returned to England, declaring it was folly to fight against men who showed such devotion to their country.

414. Marion said this to the officer who dined with him.

415. "Hold on, massa! de debbil here! Look you."

416. Her little child saw him peeping through a crevice in the wall, where she was stirring the boiling soap. Watching her chances, she hastily threw a ladle full of the boiling liquid into his face, and, while he was roaring with pain, she securely bound him as her prisoner.

417. At Hanging Rock, in 1780, at the age of fourteen.

418. "Have a care, lest your Northern laurels turn to Southern willows."

419. He meant to convey the idea that he would capture Cornwallis.

420. Cornwallis and Gates, at Camden.

421. Their wives and daughters manufactured it from the nitre found in caves and charcoal burned on the hearth-stone.

422. Rev. James Caldwell's, known among the Whigs as a "rousing gospel-preacher," and among the Tories as a "rebel firebrand." He lived at Elizabethtown, S. C.

423. Washington, John Adams, and Thomas Jefferson.

424. We were fighting for our independence, and our government was not yet fully established. There was neither provision for the admission of a State, nor were there any knocking for admission.

425. Minister James Caldwell. Irving says: "No one showed more ardor in the fight than Caldwell, the Chaplain. The image of his murdered wife was before him. Finding the men in want of wadding, he galloped to the Presbyterian church, and brought thence a quantity of Watt's psalm and hymn books, which he distributed for the purpose among the soldiers." This was on the occasion of a fight at a bridge on the Rahway.

426. The Republicans were so called in Madison's time.

427. In Jackson's administration the Republicans were called "Loco Focos." On a certain occasion, at a meeting in Tammany Hall, the lights were extinguished and relighted by loco-foco matches, which several of its members carried in their pockets.

428. Thomas Faucett shot him in the back. Braddock had issued positive instructions to his men not to hide behind any defense whatever. The brother of Faucett had taken refuge behind a tree, and Braddock cut him down with his sword when Faucett shot him.

429. The same party was so called at later periods.

430. A badge made of silk, containing a button in the center, bearing the image of a palmetto tree. (Worn in 1860.)

431. William L. Marcy.

432. Jefferson Davis married Zachary Taylor's daughter, and hence was Taylor's son-in-law.

433. That of Elizur Goodrich, a Federalist, and holding the office of collector for the port of New Haven. He was displaced by Jefferson and his place filled by Samuel Bishop, a Republican.

434. The 26th of January, 1802. John Beckley, of Virginia, was the first librarian. Samuel A. Otis furnished the nucleus of the library when he was secretary of the Senate.

435. The unfinished capitol building at Washington was so called by those who would have preferred to have seen the capital at New York or at Philadelphia.

436. Chief Justice Marshall, when knocked down by a falling volume of the law from a shelf in the Congressional Library.

437. McDonough, at Plattsburg, knelt on his knees and prayed earnestly, in the midst of the seamen, for victory over his enemy.

438. Commodore Bainbridge, in 1801. It is said that the Sultan liked the flag on account of its containing stars, as his bore a *crescent*, or half-moon.

439. He was killed in a duel with Commodore Barron, in 1820.

440. He ordered black crape suspended from all the standards and flags throughout the French Republic.

441. In 1809.

442. "River of blood."

443. His duel with Alexander Hamilton made him a wanderer through the land.

444. New York and New Jersey.

445. Because Jefferson refused to appoint him as minister to England.

446. He often called them "Doughfaces."

447. John Randolph, in the sentence, "When I speak of my country, I mean the Commonwealth of Virginia."

448. "How are you, Emperor? How's Madam?"

449. The opponents of the Embargo Act spelled it backward, thus getting the term.

450. "The wildcat springing on its prey."

451. The famous Indian prophet was called Elkswatawa. The meaning is, "The loud voice."

452. William H. Crawford, of Georgia.

453. "Josiah the First, King of New England, Nova Scotia and Passamaquoddy." This was in derision of the Federalists, who opposed the war of 1812.

454. The President commanded by Captain Rogers threw the first shot after the declaration of war. It was fired at the Belvidera from a chase-gun.

455. "Taken at Saratoga on the 17th of October, 1777."

456. They greeted them with fervent kisses. Why?

457. He was sentenced by court martial to be shot, but on account of his services in the Revolution he was reprieved by the president and his name stricken from the army-roll.

458. He mounted a log in front of his men and made the following speech: "Hull's surrender must be redeemed. Our condition is desperate. Let us die arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall, and our country's wrongs. Who dares to stand?" A loud "All" ran along the line. Scott and nearly all his men were captured.

459. Jacob, an Indian chief and son of Brandt, of Revolutionary fame.

460. "Go, put on petticoats. You are not fit to command men."

461. Captain Lawrence, on board the Chesapeake.

462. He was captured with Captain David Porter on board the Essex by the Phœbe and the Cherub in 1813, at the age of twelve.

463. "Don't give up the ship."

464. "We have met the enemy, and they are ours; two ships, two brigs, one schooner, and one sloop.

Yours with great respect and esteem,

O. H. PERRY."

465. Three Indians in the hold of the vessel and a pet bear on deck.

466. It was towed to Misery Bay where it had been built, was anchored for a time, where it soon sank. The vessel was raised in September, 1875 and placed on exhibition at the Centennial in 1876.

467. "Rumpsey, Dumpsey, hickory Crumpsey,
Colonel Johnson killed Tecumseh."

468. He fed it on brown sugar until he could transport it to his home. He reared it to manhood.

469. When Decatur tried to sail from New London, Ct., blue lights were displayed on the banks of the Thames. Some persons supposing that the opponents of the war had displayed them as a signal to the enemy, the Federalists were wrongly so called.

470. "The enemy say that the Americans are good at a long range, but cannot stand the cold iron. I call upon you instantly to give the lie to the slander. Charge!"

471. Lundy's Lane.

472. Colonel Drummond at Lundy's Lane in a charge made a few days after the first battle. He was killed and his men scattered.

473. The battle of Plattsburg, September the 11th, 1814.

474. At the battle of Bladensburg, it is said, an officer ran till he dropped dead.

475. The retreat after the battle of Bladensburg.

476. General Cockburn took the speaker's chair in the House of Representatives and cried, "Gentlemen, the question is, Shall this harbor of Yankee Democracy be burned? All in favor of burning it will say, aye!" All responded "Aye" and he gave the orders, "Light up." Thus the capitol of the U. S. was fired and burned.

477. Elbridge Gerry died in his carriage, Nov. 13, 1814.

He was succeeded by John Gaillard, of South Carolina, as president of the Senate.

478. He had disregarded the right to the writ of habeas corpus and on being fined $1,000 paid it without a murmur. This was afterward paid him with interest by the government.

479. The American prisoners of the war of 1812 were confined at Dartmoor, a prison near Portsmouth, England. They were brutally treated, and on breaking into the depot of supplies on the 5th of April, 1815, many of them were cruelly shot by the guards.

480. John Q. Adams was so called on account of his youthful age when appointed minister to Holland.

481. The open air meeting of Samuel J. Mills, James Richards, Francis L. Robbins, Harvey Loomis and Bryan Greene near Harvard College, in which it was proposed to send the gospel to the heathen. From this meeting arose the American Board of Foreign Missions.

482. A paper printed by Benjamin Lundy in 1815 was so called. He was the originator of anti-slavery periodicals and lecturers, 1783.

483. It had fifteen after the admission of Kentucky and Vermont and still retained this number till April 4, 1818, when a bill was approved reducing the number to thirteen and providing for the addition of a star on the 4th of July next, after the admission of a State. The new flag as adopted at above date was first hoisted over the Hall of Representatives on the 13th of April, 1818.

484. Virginia is called the "mother of presidents?" Why?

485. John Quincy Adams was the son of John Adams.

486. An Irishman named Christopher Colles first proposed this in a pamphlet entitled, "Proposals for the Speedy Settlement of Western New York." This was issued in 1785.

487. Governor De Witt Clinton, on the 4th of July, 1817.

488. When requested to give a toast for a banquet to be

held on the 4th of July, 1826, he said, "I will give you Independence forever." While his toast was being presented he lay dying at his home.

489. Horatio Allen took charge of the "Stourbridge Lion," the first locomotive ever put upon a railroad in America. This was upon the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in 1827.

490. Mr. Peter Cooper, 1830.

NOTE.—"We never expected to travel about by aid of steam —but so it is. This carriage is decidedly a steam engine, which needs no bridles nor spurs, and behaves better than any pony we ever drove. A nice little railroad turnpike runs around the room, on which the carriage travels, with a lady or a gentleman as passenger, going about the larger room with as much ease as the 'Chancellor Livingston' steamer passes up Long Island Sound."—*Rochester Daily Advertiser of 1830.*

491. The "Best Friend," built at the West Point Foundry Shops made the first excursion trip on the South Carolina Railroad Jan. 15, 1831, being the anniversary of the commencement of the road.

492. July 4, 1828, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence was present, and after the Grand Master's square, level and compass had tested the corner-stone, Mr. Carroll stepped forward, removed a shovelful of earth, and the stone was lowered into position.

493. General Jackson often used this expression. It is said that he dropped all his ill-chosen expletives, and among them this one, at the death of his wife.

494. A buffalo from the Rocky Mountains, three bears from Green Bay, two foxes, a raccoon, a dog, a cat and four geese.

495. Two of the bears plunged into the rapids, swam to shore and were caught in the woods. The cat, the dog and

the foxes were never heard of more. The geese were found below the falls picking and oiling their feathers.

496. Those of the covenanters. "We hope in God."

497. On the night of the 13th of November, 1833.

498. Osceola in the Florida War.

499. Martin Van Buren.

500. General William Henry Harrison.

501. The wife of General Harrison was so called before her marriage.

502. John Tyler.

503. It was a large gun placed on board the Princeton then lying in the Potomac. It burst in the presence of Abel P. Upshur and Thomas W. Gilmer, killing each. The former was secretary of state, the latter of the navy. This occurred Feb. 28, 1844.

504. She cut it from its frame with a butcher knife and carried it away to a place of security.

505. Horace Greeley.

506. "Captain May, you must take that battery." "I will do it sir," was the gallant answer.

507. "The memory of Washington."

508. John G. Whittier, the poet.

509. He was called old "Whitney." He was white as the snow.

510. His widow presented it to the Historical Society of Tennessee.

511. The new party which afterward became the Republican party was for a time called the Free-Soil party.

512. James Monroe, second term, Zachary Taylor, Rutherford B. Hayes.

513. General Taylor.

514. "I am General Taylor, the conqueror of Buena Vista."

515. On taking a look at the ship's construction he said, "My God, she is hollow."

516. When he came to die his last words were, "I am prepared; I have endeavored to do my duty."

517. Those who believed in the compromise measures of Clay were called the "Silver Grays."

518. Those who were opposed to these measures.

519. This is but another name for the "Silver Grays."

520. A book written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe portraying slave life.

521. The inhabitants of Kansas are so called.

522. A branch of the Republican party sometimes called the Anti-Slavery Americans.

523. "Put none but Americans on guard." "Let Americans rule America."

524. John Brown, of Kansas and Harper's Ferry fame.

525. He raised the flag over Independence Hall at Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1861.

526. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, at four A.M., on Friday, April 12, 1861, fired the first shot at Fort Sumter. At seven o'clock A.M., Captain Abner Doubleday fired the first shot from Fort Sumter in defense of the post.

527. He was his son.

528. General George B. McClellan.

529. General Kearney at Fair Oaks.

530. He was killed at Chantilly.

531. Because of the union reverses in the battles at that period. Mr. Lincoln's explanation is as follows; "I put the draft of the proclamation aside, waiting for a victory. Well, the next news we had was of Pope's disaster at Bull Run. Things looked darker than ever. Finally came the week of the battle at Antietam. I determined to wait no longer. The news came, I think, on Wednesday that the advantage was on our side. I was then staying at the Soldiers' Home. Here I finished writing the second draft of the proclamation; came up on Saturday; called the cabinet together to hear it, and it

was published on the following Monday. I made a solemn vow before God that if General Lee was driven back from Maryland I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves."—*Carpenter.*

532. General Grant during the siege of that place.

533. Stuart's. He had succeeded Stonewall Jackson.

534. He was killed by his own men who mistook him for a Union soldier in the darkness.

535. Stonewall Jackson was a devout Christian and was often found at prayer in his tent. His old body servant often said he "could tell when a battle was at hand by seeing the general get up a great many times in the night to pray."

536. Stonewall Jackson would do so even while giving command at intervals.

537. Stonewall Jackson said this to his sorrowing wife when she informed him that his chances for recovery were very doubtful.

538. "*Let us cross over the river and rest under the shade of the trees.*"

539. He and Pemberton were sitting in the shade of a tree negotiating for the surrender of that place.

540. At Morris's Island piles were driven into the mud and a parrott gun throwing 150lb. balls was mounted upon this foundation. The gun burst at the thirty-sixth shot.

541. Abraham Lincoln delivered this address on the battle ground, November the 19th, 1863. We quote the following memorable words; "We cannot consecrate nor hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will but little note, nor long remember, what *we* say here; but it can never forget what *they did* here. It is for us, the living, rather to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work which they so nobly advanced. To consecrate ourselves to the great task remaining, and to gather from the graves of

these honored dead increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their lives. Here let us resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that government *of* the people, *by* the people, and *for* the people shall not perish forever from the earth."

542. "If to-day were not the 4th of July, we might think of it."

543. "Pooh! They can't hit an elephant at that distance." This speech was occasioned by seeing some of his men wince as the shrieking balls flew by them.

544. This was Grant's telegram to Washington as he advanced "on to Richmond."

545. A tenor drum containing a swarm of bees.

546. Gold rose to 5,900 per cent. in Confederate currency.

547. Boston Corbett shot John Wilkes Booth. Harrold, who aided Booth; Payne, who attacked Seward; Atzerott, who was to have killed Johnson; and Mrs. Surratt, at whose house the conspirators held their meetings, were hanged. Arnold and McLaughlin, who were also accomplices, and Dr. Mudd, who dressed Booth's broken limb, were imprisoned for life. Spangler, who assisted the assassin in his escape, was sentenced for six years.

548. Andrew Johnson used this expression frequently in his speeches on a tour through the United States.

549. Henry Wilson went to Charles Sumner and borrowed one hundred dollars for this purpose.

550. He believed that the soul took up its abode in the body of some beast at the death of its possessor.

551. Philadelphia, York, Lancaster, Baltimore, Annapolis, New York and Washington have been the seat of Congress.

552. From Russia, in 1867. We paid $7,200,000 in gold.

553. West Virginia was formed from the western part of the State of Virginia.

554. Marie Jean Paul Roch Yoes Gilbert Motier, Marquis de La Fayette. Which name is a title?

555. No. See the Constitution.

556. Abraham Lincoln was considered a good wrestler.

557. The chief justice of the United States.

558. Penn's Elm Tree, under which he made his famous treaty; the Charter Oak, in which the charter for Connecticut was preserved from the New England tyrant, and the Boston Elm, on Boston Common.

559. The president receives $50,000 as his annual salary.

560. The president is the commander-in-chief of all our forces. See Constitution.

561. See No. 559; then solve.

562. General Mifflin.

563. John Adams always became angry when he attempted to read these acts.

564. No. The theory is that we only see that which is reflected. Thus, we say an object is red, when we only see this color reflected; an object is green, when this color is reflected, etc. When all the colors are reflected to the eye, we say an object is white—a kind of compound color. When all the colors are absorbed by an object, we say it is black—an absence of color.

565. Yes. See No. 564.

566. Mary Newton pressed the button, which completed the circuit of electricity, and exploded the mine of dynamite intended to remove the dangerous rocks in Hell Gate passage, New York.

567. They are called Albinos.

568. This monument is ninety-eight feet, four and one-half inches in height.

569. It is a hollowed rock on Long Island, N. Y.

570. There are two from each State. How many now?

571. The Western gold and silver mines.

572. Chief Justice Roger B. Taney.

573. They were printed on red paper.

574. The Puritan Sabbath began on Saturday evening.

575. The Rev. D. P. Gurley preached Lincoln's funeral sermon.

576. In June, 1782.

577. Delaware is so called, and her people are called the Blue Hen's Chickens.

578. A township of land and $200,000 in money.

579. See current history.

580. See current history.

581. William H. Seward was stabbed on the night of Lincoln's assassination.

582. North Carolina and Rhode Island.

583. It is a historical fact that John Hancock became wealthy in this manner.

584. No. See the Constitution.

585. It has been said that if his soul was turned wrong side out there would not be found a spot upon it.

586. An extinct race of people, who are supposed to have built the mounds of the Mississippi Valley. Did you ever see one of these mounds? If not, please find a picture of one, and then describe it.

587. Snorre, son of Thorfinn Karlsefni, a rich man and an explorer.

588. Believing that it had its source in the Garden of Eden, he named it the Gihon.

589. The original and now the poetic name for Nova Scotia. This tract of country was granted to De Monts by Henry IV. of France, Nov. 8, 1603.

590. A name popularly given to a large following of the Democratic party in New York during the time of Monroe, John Q. Adams, etc.

591. A name given by Drake to the coast of the Pacific.

592. This is one of Washington Irving's sayings, and alludes to a prevailing passion for gain.

593. This is the popular name given to the State of Wisconsin.

594. The popular name for the State of Tennessee.

595. We append Hopkinson's note on this incident: "Certain machines, in the form of kegs, charged with gunpowder were sent down the river to annoy the British shipping, then at Philadelphia. The danger of these machines being discovered, the British manned the wharves and shipping, and discharged their small arms and cannons at everything they saw floating in the river during the ebb tide."

596. A name given in derision of the regulations and officious supervision of the government of New Haven. The version that they were so called on account of their being printed on blue paper is not strictly authentic, as they were first printed on a straw-colored parchment. The author considers Professor Kingsley's note on this subject as embracing the facts sought for: "After the restoration of Charles II., the Puritans became the subjects of every kind of reproach and contumely. The epithet *blue* was applied to every one who looked with disapprobation upon the licentiousness of the time. The Presbyterians, under which name all dissenters were often included, were more particularly designated by this term. Thus, Butler:

> "For his religion, it was fit
> To match his learning and his wit—
> 'Twas Presbyterian true *blue*."
>
> —HUDIBRAS.

"That this epithet of derision should find its way to the colonies, was a matter of course. It was here applied, not only to persons, but to customs, institutions and laws of Puritans, by those who wished to render the prevailing tem ridiculous. Hence, probably, a belief with some

distinct system of laws, known as the '*blue laws*,' must have, somewhere, a local habitation."

—KINGSLEY.

597. This is a cant name for the State of Delaware. This sobriquet is said to have had its origin in a certain Captain Caldwell's fondness for the amusement of cock-fighting. He always insisted that no cock was truly game unless the mother was a *blue hen*, and hence the name Blue Hen State and Blue Hen's Chickens.

598. Burgoyne was so called in a popular ballad of 1792.

599. A colored man named Crispus Attucks.

600. When General Washington took command of the army in the Revolutionary War he found it very difficult to secure ammunition, supplies, etc. On one occasion, at a consultation of officers in which this vexed question came up for discussion, and there seemed no solution to the problem, Washington exclaimed: "We must consult Brother Jonathan on the subject." (The Brother Jonathan was none other than Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut.) Mr. Trumbull was consulted, and furnished the needed supplies. When difficulties of this nature arose, it was customary to repeat Washington's words, and finally the origin of the expression was forgotten, and *Brother Jonathan* has become our national sobriquet.

601. Ohio is so called from the buckeye tree (*Æsculus flava*).

602. The term originated in the sixteenth congress, during the debates on the "Missouri Question." Felix Walker, an old mountaineer, who was a representative in this congress from a county in his district in North Carolina, called Buncombe, arose to speak, when his friends insisted upon his silence, but he continued to speak, saying that he "must speak for Buncombe." Thus the phrase, "All for Buncombe."

603. This is a cant term for the Chinese. First used in London, 1819.

604. Dr. Timothy Dwight is probably the author of the term. See:

> "Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
> The queen of the world and the child of the skies."

The ballad "Hail Columbia" was written by Joseph Hopkinson for an actor named Fox, in 1789.

605. Kentucky is known as the Corncracker State. Its inhabitants are called Corncrackers.

606. One of Washington Irving's favorite characters, whose adventures are chronicled in the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

607. May 19, 1780, all of New England was suddenly obscured by a dense fog-cloud, lasting from ten A. M. till midnight of the next day. The darkness was so great that candles were kept burning in midday, and the animals went to sleep as at night.

608. Originally it was an imaginary place within the boundaries of the Southern States, where the negro supposed was a perfect paradise. It now designates the whole of the Southern States.

609. Elihu Burritt, who began life as a blacksmith, but finally became a noted linguist.

610. Two English surveyors surveyed the line between Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and from this fact John Randolph, of Roanoke, was wont to use the term in his speeches on the slavery question. From his frequent allusion to the line, others took it up, and it soon became common.

611. Thomas H. Benton was so called from his advocacy of gold and silver as the only circulating medium as money.

612. James Buchanan was so called from his so styling himself in his annual message of 1859.

613. Abraham Lincoln. Why?

614. It is a popular way of saying that a candidate for office has been defeated. The phrase has its origin in the fact that Salt River, Kentucky, is a very difficult stream to navigate, owing to its rapid descent and tortuous course, and the real phrase applies to the person who undertakes to row up this stream; but we now apply it as above.

615. In the early explorations of its prairies, the traveler frequently suffered for want of water, but he soon learned to carry a hollow reed or tube with him, which he could thrust downward into the holes made by the crawfish, and therefrom draw the cooling liquid. From this he was called a "Sucker."

616. Messrs. Ebenezer and Samuel Wilson were engaged by Elbert Anderson, of New York, to go to Troy and ship provisions, supplies, etc., as he might contract for, to the different military posts in the War of 1812. In marking these goods for transportation they used the initials, "E. A., U. S." When asked the signification of these letters, a facetious fellow remarked that he did not know, unless they meant "Elbert Anderson and Uncle Sam." (He alluded to Uncle Samuel Wilson, as he was then called.) Thus "U. S." became Uncle Sam.

617. The Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, was so called, from the fact that he drove a team with Harrison's army in the War of 1812.

618. A tract of 3,666,921 acres of land, reserved by Connecticut at the cession of the Northwest Territory. Connecticut relinquished jurisdiction over it in 1800, but reserved the right to sell the land in small lots.

619. It is built of freestone, but painted white; hence the appellation.

620. General Washington.

621. Ask your teacher, and if he does not know, have him find out and report.

622. His sick wife was carried through the wilderness.

623. He was hanged, after being tried and convicted for murder.

624. Tennessee has a clause in the State Constitution to that effect.

625. La Fayette S. Foster served the first two years, then Benjamin F. Wade the remainder of the term.

626. Twenty cents per mile.

627. It was only recognized as a belligerent confederacy—nothing more.

628. George Washington, April 30, 1789; James Monroe, second term, March 5, 1821; John Tyler, April 6, 1841; Zachary Taylor, March 5, 1849; Millard Fillmore, July 10, 1850; Andrew Johnson, April 15, 1865; Rutherford B. Hayes, March 5, 1877; Chester A. Arthur, Sept. 20, 1881.

629. His remains were taken to West Point, where a monument marks his resting-place.

630. The "Great Eastern," built by Scott Russell, at Maxwell-on-the-Thames, England. Work was commenced May 1, 1854, and the vessel was launched Nov. 3, 1857. Her length was 680 feet; breadth, 118 feet; height, 58 feet; total weight, 12,000 tons. This vessel laid the Atlantic cable.

631. George F. Root, of Chicago.

632. He was buried in the shade of some willows in the grounds of the arsenal in Washington. The grave was unmarked and its location known to but few. In 1866 Edwin Booth, the actor, applied through Mr. Weaver, the sexton of Christ Church, Baltimore, for his brother's remains. The request was granted by President Johnson and the remains were secretly taken to a cemetery in Baltimore where they were interred beside those of his father. Booth's brain, heart and some bones taken from his leg are on exhibition at the Army Medical Museum at Washington.

633. A little West of Cincinnati, Ohio. If the United

States were a plain surface without weight, but capable of sustaining our population, a pivot upon which it would exactly balance would represent the center of population. (This assumes that all persons are of the same weight.)

634. Mary Dyer was hanged at this place in 1660. She was a member of the society of Friends.

635. Obed Hussy of Cincinnati patented the first reaper in 1833. In 1834 McCormick patented his improved reaper. W. H. Seymour of New York patented the self rake in 1851.

636. Yes, he can make out his papers on pension days and receive his check.

637. He was arrested, sent to England, tried and executed in 1701.

638. No. See the constitution.

639. No. They must work it out or pay for it.

640. No. They are not not required to give bond but the treasurer of the United States gives bond in a penalty of $150,000.

641. Mrs. Hayes was the first to entirely suppress it. Mrs. Grant succeeded in abolishing it at her own private table, but it was still used in State dinners.

642. By a congressman, as in the case of any other Territory

643. The five judges of the Supreme Court were Clifford, Strong, Miller, Field and Bradley. The five senators were Edmunds, Morton, Freylinghuysen, Thurman and Bayard. The five congressmen were Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield and Hoar.

644. There are five. Situated at Philadelphia, New Orleans, Denver, Carson and San Francisco.

645. President Hayes was so called. Why?

646. He received $25,000 per annum for his first term and $50,000 per annum for his second term. What the amount?

647. From the power in him vested as commander-in-chief of our armies and as a means of suppressing the Rebellion.

648. Senator Edmunds of Vermont.

649. Rutherford B. Hayes was chosen by an Electoral Commission.

650. The 4th of March, 1883, falling on Sunday, he resigned in order that the Senate might elect its president and thus avoid the consequent vacancy in office.

651. The "Vittoria," commanded by Sebastian Del Carro, one of Magellan's officers. Magellan was killed at the Philippine Islands.

652. The commission consisted of Major-General David Hunter, Major-Generals Lew Wallace and August V. Kantz, Brigadier-Generals A. P. Home, R. S. Foster, James A. Ekin, Thomas M. Harris, Colonel Chas. H. Tompkins and Brevet-Colonel D. R. Clendennin.

653. They are taken down and trailed over the stern of the vessel.

654. Martin Van Buren did not call for his salary until the expiration of his term.

655. Washington left an estate valued at eight hundred thousand dollars. Van Buren was the next in order of wealth having property to the value of four hundred thousand dollars.

656. Each stripe should be one half as many inches wide as the flag is feet long. The field should be one third the length of the flag and seven stripes in width. The infantry company flag is six feet by six and one half.

657. Two million eight hundred and forty two thousand seven hundred and forty eight.

658. The Pullman Car Company purchased it and removed it to Pullman, Cook County, Ill.

659. Lieutenant J. G. Dickinson and Corporal Munger, of Colonel Pritchard's troops.

660. Yes. The hundred thousand dollars was distributed among the soldiers concerned in his capture.

661. He killed Charles Dickinson in a duel.

662. Companies A and G, of the Fourth Illinois Regiment, were the first to reach Santa Anna's carriage containing his cork leg. Private Abe Waldren, of Company G, first laid hands on it. Sergeant John M. Gill and privates Sam and Frank Rhodes purchased the leg of Waldren for a small sum of money and brought it to Pekin, Ill. In 1862 they sent it by General McCook to Washington City where it was deposited in the patent office.

662. It refers to the vote of the electoral commission in which the eight Republicans voted for Hayes and the seven Democrats for Tilden. (Figuratively speaking.)

663. The "stars and bars" was adopted in 1861, by the Confederate Congress. It was composed of three horizontal bars of equal width, the middle one of which was white, the other two red, and in the upper left-hand corner was a blue square with nine white stars arranged in a circle. Several changes were made from time to time, but the general make up remained the same till the surrender of Lee and Johnson.

664. Yes. New Hampshire abolished slavery by the adoption of her new constitution in 1783. Vermont abolished in the same manner in 1777. Massachusetts framed a constitution in 1780, that had the effect of abolishing slavery. Rhode Island provided a by-law that all persons born in that State after March, 1784, should be free. In 1784 Connecticut passed an act providing for the gradual abolition of slavery. New York provided for gradual emancipation in 1799. In 1817 an act was passed declaring all persons free after July 4, 1824. In 1804 New Jersey passed a gradual emancipation act, but it went into force very slowly. The census of 1840 shows 674 slaves in the State. In 1780 Pennsylvania passed a gradual emancipation act.

665. "Vengeance is mine! I will repay, saith the Lord."

666. In the year 1816 frost occurred throughout New Eng.

land and the Middle States every month. Ice formed one half an inch thick in May. A furious snow storm visited Massachusetts in June, and ice was formed in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire on the 5th of July.

667. A farmer of Hispaniola named Nunez de Balboa, discoverer of the Pacific Ocean, had himself packed in a hogshead and labeled, "Victuals for the voyage."

668. The Democrats (Republicans) elected to this office were Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson. Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan.

669. No fixed number is required. A Territory is admitted as a State whenever Congress *votes* to have it admitted.

670. Because the constitution so provides. This instrument contemplates the election of this officer by States and not by the popular majority.

671. He may be. There is no provision in the constitution against this.

672. The vice-president is merely the presiding officer of the Senate, not even having a vote except in a tie.

673. Two hundred and ninety four.

674. A vessel employed to guard against smuggling.

675. A copyright is an exclusive privilege given to any citizen, or resident of the U. S., to print, publish or sell any book, map, chart, engraving or musical composition of which he or she is the author or proprietor.

676. It is the title of an organization chartered originally by the State of Pennsylvania in 1859, with the intention of conducting a general loan and contract business. It was reorganized in 1864 for the purpose of enabling the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad to construct the road without incurring any pecuniary liability in case of failure. Finally it was developed that congressmen had voted for these measures in which they were interested, thus securing large dividends.

677. Mr. Hamilton, during Burr's candidacy for the governorship of New York, had written a friend that he believed Burr to be a dangerous man and one not to be trusted with power. The letter coming to Burr's notice, he challenged Hamilton to fight a duel.

678. He was thrown from a wagon which caused his death.

679. Washington sent her to New York, from which place she went to England and joined her husband. Arnold died in 1801, and his wife in 1804.

680. England furnished the Leopard and the Agamemnon, and the United States furnished the Niagara and the Susquehanna.

681. Because it was reserved by Connecticut when the States along the Atlantic coast relinquished their claims.

682. Generals Dodge, Atkinson and Taylor had command at different times under General Scott.

683. When a State is districted for the purpose of determining the counties in a certain district it often happens that there is an excess of the required population in each district. When the total of this excess reaches the required apportionment, then the State is entitled to a congressman-at-large.

684. David R. Locke, of the *Toledo Blade* (1883).

685. Abraham Lincoln during the war of the Rebellion.

686. The acting president of the Senate.

687. The British government paid it to Sir Edward Thornton and E. M. Archibald, Ministers at Washington. These ministers in turn paid it to our government. The draft was endorsed as follows; "Pay to the joint order of H. B. M. Minister and Charge d' Affaires at Washington.

"DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
"MORTON, BLISS & CO.
"JAY, COOKE & CO.

Pay to the order of Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.
"EDWARD THORNTON, H. B. M., *Minister.*
"E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M., *Charge d' Affaires.*

"Pay to the order of William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury.

"HAMILTON FISH."

688. These inaugurations are attended with more or less civic and military display and these displays would not be appropriate on the Sabbath.

689. It is an association of papers for the collection and distribution of news of interest to the reading public.

690. It is a non-political and non-sectarian organization of ex-soldiers of the late Rebellion for the purpose of rendering assistance to needful worthy associates and to the widows and orphans of soldiers, and for the encouragement of patriotic sentiments, social intercourse, etc., among its members.

691. Yes, they must serve for a term of eight years unless sooner discharged.

692. Where the murder is committed with malice and full intent it is termed murder of the first degree. In cases where there seems to be some reasonable excuse or some extenuating circumstances it is classed in the second or the third degree.

693. "C. C." indicates that the coin was made at the mint of Carson City; "O," at New Orleans; and "S," at San Francisco. Philadelphia uses no lettering.

694. He was shot in the Marshall House by its proprietor, Mr. Jackson, who, in turn was shot by one of Ellsworth's soldiers named Brownell.

695. The first ten were ratified by the several legislatures, Nov. 20, 1789 and Dec. 15, 1791. The eleventh was ratified Jan. 8, 1798. The twelfth was ratified in 1804. The thirteenth was ratified by Dec. 6, 1865. The fourteenth, by July 13, 1868. The fifteenth, by Feb. 19, 1870.

696. No, but the States of New York and New Jersey indicted him for murder.

697. It is a sub-department; *i.e.*, a branch of a department for a special purpose.

698. A battery consists of six guns and one hundred men.

699. Sept. 24, 1869.

700. It was a grand display of "shooting stars" on the morning of Nov. 13, 1833. We quote from Prof. Olmsted as follows; "The first appearance was that of fireworks of the most imposing grandeur, covering the entire vault of heaven with myriads of fireballs resembling sky-rockets. Their corruscations were bright, gleaming, and incessant, and they fell thick as the flakes of the early snows of December. To the splendors of this celestial exhibition the most splendid sky-rockets and fireworks of art bear less relation than the twinkling of the most tiny star to the broad glare of the sun."

701. Feb. 20, 1863, by act of Congress.

702. In a minority representation where there are three candidates to be elected a man may cast one vote for each of three persons, three for one candidate, or one and one-half for each of any two. Do you know of a case in which the above is exemplified?

703. The name originated from the story of a Dutch farmer who burned his barn to clear it of rats. The Barnburners were an offshoot of the Democratic party, and opposed to the extension of slavery.

704. A lodge of Free Masons, in 1733, organized at Boston by Lord Montague.

705. They called it "killikinick."

706. He took an early train, and simply wore a Scotch cloak.

707. Yes; he visited the region of the Orinoco in 1595.

708. New York. It nas five.

709. Illinois pays more than any other State.

710. When Washington took the reins of government he had three cabinet officers, viz., the secretary of foreign affairs, secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general. The department of war and the navy were created in August, 1789. In April, 1798, it was divided into two departments. The head of the postoffice department became a member of the cabinet in 1829. The department of the interior was represented in the cabinet in 1849.

711. John Ericsson designed the iron-clad monitor.

712. The government of a Territory is established by congress. The president nominates and the senate confirms the governor, secretary and judges of the courts. Congress passes all general laws for the government of the inhabitants.

713. Yes. This body is elected by the inhabitants of the Territory, and takes charge of its local interests.

714. Delegates are elected to a constitutional convention. A constitution is prepared and submitted to a popular vote of the people of the Territory. If the vote is favorable, then the State is ready for admission, which is left to congress.

715. The official register of the names of the officers of the government is called the "Blue Book." It is published every two years, by authority of an act of congress passed in 1816.

716. The flag of the United States.

717. Mrs. Ross, of No. 239 Arch street, Philadelphia.

718. The Hon. Geo. Ross, a relative of hers, suggested that he go with the committee having this matter under consideration to her house and ask her to do the sewing upon it. He was permitted to do so, and thus she has the honor of making the first flag.

719. It indicates the authority of the government, and is used only by the secretary of state.

720. Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were appointed as a committee to report a device for a seal in 1776. They reported Aug. 10, 1776, but for some

reason congress never acted upon this report. Another committee was appointed in 1779, and reported May 10, 1780. The report was not accepted and the committee ordered to make another trial. This committee was released the next year. A third committee was appointed in 1782, but did not succeed in agreeing upon a device. The matter was referred to Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress, but his device failed to receive the sanction of congress. Finally, Sir John Prestwitch, of England, handed John Adams an appropriate device, which was forwarded to Thompson. He presented this design to congress, and it was adopted in June, 1782.

721. Thirteen perpendicular pieces, white and red; a blue field; the escutcheon displayed on the breast of the American eagle, holding in his right talon an olive branch, and in his left a bundle of thirteen arrows; in his beak a scroll containing the motto, "*E Pluribus Unum;*" over the head of the eagle, a golden glory breaking through a cloud, and containing thirteen stars, forming a constellation. Draw as much of this as you can from the above description.

722. We have but one. This is located at West Point.

723. He was wounded by an arrow shot by a native, near Morocco, in Africa.

724. This noted bell was first cast in England for the old State House in Philadelphia, in 1751. In 1752 it was badly cracked by a heavy stroke of the clapper, and on this account it was re-cast in 1758.

725. It was carried to Bethlehem in 1777, to keep it from falling into the hands of the British. It was not restored to its old place until July 8, 1835. It was broken while tolling the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall.

726. Prof. J. L. Campbell, of Wabash College, Indiana, first wrote a letter to Hon. Morton McMichael, Mayor of Philadelphia, suggesting that the 4th of July, 1876, would be an appropriate time, and the City of Brotherly Love a fit

place, to have the world's jubilee. In November, 1868, he wrote a second letter to Mayor McMichael, urging the same proposition.

727. John L. Shoemaker introduced a resolution before the council on Jan. 20, 1869. The State legislature endorsed the resolution. D. J. Morrell presented a bill to congress, asking for aid in the project, and it was passed the 3d of March, 1871, and thus the initiatory steps were taken for holding "the grandest World's Fair on record."

728. Yes, but the fossil remains of the horse found on this continent as far back as the Eocene strata. These fossils are frequently found and classified in order of age as follows:

HORSE QUATERNARY.

Pilohippus Protohippus	Pliocene
Miohippus Mesohippus	Miocene
Orohippus Eohippus	Eocene.

NOTE.—See dictionary for the meaning of above terms.

729. It is now known that the horse had been long since extinct when America was discovered.

730. John Quincy Adams, who served so long, was never tardy at roll-call, but was always found in his seat at that time. On a certain occasion as the clock struck the hour for commencement of the session, a member asked the speaker if he should not call the house to order, but he replied, "No, sir, Mr. Adams is not in his seat yet." Just then he appeared and it was shown that the clock was three minutes too fast.

731. Henry Clay; by his Missouri Compromise, Tariff Bill and Omnibus Bill.

732. John Quincy Adams.

733. On April 13, 1638, at Quinipiae, Connecticut. New Haven was soon afterward founded at this place.

734. This little State was formerly composed of two settlements, viz., Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations. These were united in 1643 by a patent obtained through the influence of Roger Williams, and thus remained until 1663, when they received a charter from Charles II., incorporating the two colonies as "Rhode Island and Providence Plantations." This charter was the constitution, until 1842. During colonial times, the legislature met alternately at Newport and Providence, and when the new constitutions were adopted, these capitals were retained.

735. Missouri contains Iron Mountain and Pilot Knob, two immense piles of rich iron ore.

736. Biography treats of persons, and history of nations.

737. The Americans had burned some Canadian villages on the frontier, and this was done in retaliation

738. *Spies* were hanged during the Revolution, as this was considered an ignominious death. *Soldiers* were shot.

739. A little over *three hours.* Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase administered the oath of office to Andrew Johnson, at eleven o'clock April 15, 1865.

740. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Sixteenth president of the United States.
Born, February 12, 1809.
Died, April 15, 1865.

741. William Hunter was appointed at a cabinet meeting called by President Johnson immediately after he took the oath.

742.

PALL BEARERS.	PALL BEARERS.
Of the Senate.	*Of the House.*
Foster, Conn.	Dawes, Mass.
Morgan, N. Y.	Coffroth, Penn.
Johnson, Md.	Smith, Ky.
Yates, Ill.	Colfax, Ind.
Wade, O.	Worthington, Nev.
Conness, Cal.	Washburn, Ill.

Army.	*Navy.*
U. S. Grant.	D. G. Farragut.
H. W. Halleck.	W. B. Shubrick.
W. A. Nichols.	Jacob Zeilen.
Civilians.	
O. H. Browning.	Thomas Corwin.
Geo. Ashmun.	Simon Cameron.

743. Harrison and Taylor had lain in state in the same room to which Lincoln was carried after his death.

744. Tickets were issued to six hundred persons, and only they were admitted. The form of the ticket was as follows:

SOUTH.

Admit the bearer to the

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

On Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1865.

745. Bishop Matthew Simpson of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

746. The penalty of the bond was $100,000. Among those who signed it were Horace Greeley, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John Minor Botts and Gerrit Smith.

747. Yes. Through the generosity of W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, the author of "Home Sweet Home" has a neat monument erected to his memory. The monument is of Carrara marble, resting on a base of gray granite, and surmounted by a bust one and one-half the size of the average. The entire height is twelve feet, and the base six feet square. The plinth and capital is carved, but there is no display. The style is old Roman, and a good specimen of classical art. (Draw your ideal of this monument.)

748. Any graveyard may be so called, but the term is usually applied to large enclosures for this purpose.

749. Six snow-white horses drew the hearse in which rested the remains of President Lincoln.

750. Dr. Charles R. Brown.

751. Thaddeus Stevens was observed standing alone on a large rock as the funeral car approached Lancaster. It is worthy of note that James Buchanan was noticed in his carriage at the depot of this place.

752. Into the old Independence Hall. His body was placed on a platform with his feet to the north and his head very near the pedestal which supports the old Liberty Bell.

753. Sixteen; each horse led by a groom.

754. One side showed "Abraham Lincoln, our Emancipator;" on the other, "To millions of bondsmen, he liberty gave."

755. William Cullen Bryant, the poet, wrote this poem. Dr. Osgood read it at the funeral services in New York City, April 25, 1865. The ode is as follows:

"Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle, and merciful, and just,
Who, in the fear of God, did'st bear
The sword of power, a nation's trust.

"In sorrow by thy bier we stand,
Amid the awe that hushes all,
And speak the anguish of a land
That shook with horror at thy fall.

"Thy task is done; the bound are free;
We bear thee to an honored grave
Whose noblest monument shall be
The broken fetters of the slave.

"Pure was thy life; its bloody close
Hath placed thee, with the sons of light,
Among the noble host of those
Who perished in the cause of right."

756. A leaf from the Common Prayer Book, and a piece of paper on which were glued some fringes. These were

found under the head of a skeleton found in one of Sir John Franklin's lost boats. This paper contained the legible words "The Martyr," probably written by the man whose bones covered it. General Dix placed them in the coffin as he received them from Captain Parker Snow, commander of the expedition which discovered them.

757. Messrs. Lynch and Arnot, of St. Louis, tendered its use to Mayor Dennis, through Mayor Thomas, of St. Louis. It was built in Philadelphia at a cost of six thousand dollars, and had been used at Thomas Benton's funeral. It was drawn by six black horses, draped in mourning and wearing plumes on their crests, driven by Mr. Arnot without the aid of grooms.

758. The Hon. David Davis, Col. Ward H. Lamon and Major-General David Hunter.

759. "Old Bob," or "Robin," Lincoln's saddle horse used in his law practice, now aged sixteen years. He was led by two colored grooms.

760. Sixteen hundred and sixty-two miles.

761. Vermont. It was selected from thirty-seven designs furnished by thirty-one artists. Larkin G. Mead, Jr., of Brattleboro, furnished the one selected.

Mr. Mead furnished the statuary at the following cost.

A Statue of Lincoln	$13,700
An Infantry Group	13,700
A Cavalry "	13,700
An Artillery "	13,700
A Marine "	13,700
A Coat of Arm of the U. S.	1,500
A total cost of	$70,000

762. The cabalistic O. K. was first used by Old Keokuk, an influential chief of the Sacs and Foxes, when he signed the deed to Iowa. Instead of the signature Old Keokuk, he sim-

ply wrote O. K. Thus we find this signature originated "Oll Korrect."

763. The stone was taken from a wall built at Rome by Servius Tullius 530 years before Christ. The inscription is as follows:

"To Abraham Lincoln, president for the second time of the American Republic, citizens of Rome present this stone, from the wall of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave asserters of liberty may be associated. *Anno* 1865."

764. It was discovered in the rubbish of the basement room of the White House about a year after the assassination of Lincoln. The stone was boxed and shipped to Springfield, Sept. 15, 1870, and was placed in Memorial Hall of the monument, August, 1871.

765. If you cannot, please get some one to do so for you, and memorize the list.

766. The suspension bridge at East River, connecting New York and Brooklyn, is the grandest structure of its kind in the world. It is 5,989 feet in length and cost $15,000,000.

767. Practically so in 1836. The out-standing debt at this time was $328,582, but was not paid off from the fact that the claims were not presented, there being money in the treasury.

768. Compulsory laws exist in the States of Connecticut, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, Wisconsin, Texas and California. The laws are not enforced in many of the States, Massachusetts and Connecticut being the only two enforcing these laws to any extent.

769. $150,000. It is 221 feet in height; 31 feet square at the base and 15 ft. square at the top. The shaft encloses a spiral stair-case of 294 steps.

770. This famous eagle died in the State House park at

Madison, Wis., in 1881. This bird was the property of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers and was carried through the last three years of the Civil War. The bird became a national pet and was welcomed with delight wherever he was taken. The sale of colored lithographs of "Old Abe," at Chicago, in 1865, brought $16,308.93.

771. Washington, Jackson, Johnson and Garfield.

772. Her maiden name was Martha Dandridge, born at Kent, Virginia, May 17, 1732. She was married at the age of seventeen to Colonel John P. Custis, who died a few years later, leaving Mrs. Custis with two children. Washington married her Jan. 6, 1759. She died May 22, 1802.

773. The Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago.

774. He was the son of Christian K. Ross, of Germantown, Pennsylvania. He in company with his brother, Walter, was playing in the street when two men persuaded them to get into a buggy; after driving over the town for some time they gave Walter twenty-five cents to purchase some candy and toy torpedoes; when he returned they had driven away with Charlie. After some days Mr. Ross was notified by letter that he could have his boy for $20,000 as ransom money. Mr. Ross refused to pay the money unless the boy was delivered when the money was paid. An arrangement was made to meet the kidnappers at a Fifth Avenue hotel in New York, but they did not appear. Three years after this two burglars were shot at the residence of Judge Van Brunt, Bay Ridge, Long Island. One was killed outright but the other lived long enough to say that his accomplice was the only person who knew of the location of Charlie Ross. Charlie Ross is still the "Lost Child of America."

775. The importation of slaves was abolished in 1808, but many were smuggled into the slave States from time to time. The last were landed just previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion.

776. Because he was absent from Philadelphia when the report of the committee was made.

777. He was a writer of popular juvenile works, especially historical sketches; was born at Ridgefield, Conn., in 1793, died in 1863. His name was Samuel Griswold Goodrich.

778. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was so called on account of his opposition to slavery and secession. He was in the House of Representatives during the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-sixth, to the fortieth congresses.

779. President Hayes took the oath prescribed by the constitution at 7:30 P. M., on Sunday, March 4, 1877, in the private reception room of Mrs. Grant. This room is known as the "red parlor;" the oath was administered by Morrison R. Waite, in the presence of Gen. Grant and Hamilton Fish. Hayes signed the engrossed oath; the chief justice attached his certificate, and handed it to the secretary of state.

780. It is a low, flat island of the North Sea, and is among the possessions of Holland.

781. Elihu B. Washburn of Illinois was appointed March 5, 1869, but resigned March 11, six days after his appointment. Hamilton Fish was appointed to take his place, and served the balance of Grant's presidency.

782. The custom was introduced from Europe, during our early colonial times, and has been retained from time immemorial. Friday has been considered an unlucky day. The ancestors of nearly all Europe so considered it. After the introduction of Christianity, this day became more obnoxious to the inhabitants, as it was taught that Christ expired on Friday. In early English jurisprudence, it became customary to execute criminals on this day, and hence its introduction into the colonies.

783. Rose Hartwick Thorpe.

784. Henry W. Shaw, born at Lanesborough, Mass., in 1818. He is a humorous writer.

785. Dr. Franklin, 1745.

786. James Piper, in 1818, climbed from the bottom to the top of the natural bridge. It is said that Washington had climbed the highest previous to this time.

787. In the State of Louisiana.

788. Henry W. Longfellow's wife was burned, and died from its effects; the accident occurred by her clothing catching fire, while dressing for a party in 1861.

789. Upon a buffalo robe in his tent.

790. Chester A. Arthur took the oath of office in New York City, the 20th of September, 1881, and again at Washington on the 22d.

791. Andrew Jackson.

792. Rutherford B. Hayes.

793. George Washington.

794. The Southern soldiers were denominated Johnnies by the Union soldiers.

795. James A. Garfield.

796. "Bring me, I beg you, the epaulets and sword knots which Washington gave me. Let me die in my old American uniform, the uniform in which I fought my battles. God forgive me for ever putting on any other."

797. Monroe, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan, Johnson (after his term as president) and Garfield.

798. Washington, Jackson, Harrison, Taylor, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

799. Abraham Lincoln.

800. Six of them held to the Episcopal faith, viz.: Washington, Madison, Tyler, Taylor, Monroe and Arthur. Six were Presbyterians, viz.: Jackson, Harrison, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson. Two were Methodists, viz.: Grant and Hayes. Three were Unitarians, viz.: John and J. Q. Adams and Fillmore. One belonged to the Dutch Reformed Church, viz.: Martin Van Buren. One to the Church of

the Disciples or Christians, viz.: Garfield. Two were not attached to any church, viz.; Jefferson and Lincoln.

801. Jackson, Fillmore, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson and Garfield.

802. The one-cent stamp contains the head of Benjamin Franklin. The two-cent stamp contains the head of Andrew Jackson. The three-cent stamp, the head of Washington. The five-cent (blue) stamp, the head of Zachary Taylor. The six-cent stamp (red), the head of Lincoln. The seven-cent (vermilion) stamp, the head of Stanton. The ten-cent (chocolate) stamp, the head of Jefferson. The twelve-cent (purple) stamp, the head of Henry Clay. The fifteen-cent (orange) stamp, the head of Daniel Webster. The twenty-four (purple) cent stamp, the head of General Scott. The thirty-cent (black) stamp, the head of Alexander Hamilton. The ninety-cent stamp, a portrait of Oliver Hazard Perry. The seven, twelve and twenty-four-cent stamps are now retired. The new five-cent stamp contains Garfield's portrait.

803. At Fort Warren, by the Glee Club of the second battalion of light infantry in 1862.

804. In 1847.

805. La Salle taught a denominational school at Rouen, France.

806. The wives of Polk, Tyler, and Garfield.

807. It is a flag designed for the mainmast of every vessel used by the president in his travels. It is eleven feet wide and fourteen feet long. In the center is our coat of arms, the eagle holding in its mouth the pennant inscribed, "*E Pluribus Unum.*" Thirteen white stars are arranged in a semi-circle above the coat of arms.

808. His greatest weight was two hundred and nine pounds.

809. Andrew Johnson lies at Greenfield, Tenn., wrapped

in the folds of the Union flag. The coffin contains a copy of the constitution.

810. Wordsworth at New York in 1817.

811. They called the river Qua-neh-ta-cut. This in their language meant "long river."

812. The inscriptions are as follows:

NORTH.

Erected
In pursuance of
A Resolution of Congress, approved Oct. 27, 1781,
and one approved June 7, 1880,
To Commemorate the Victory
by which
The Independence of the United States of
America was achieved.

SOUTH.

At Yorktown, on Oct. 19, 1781,
After a siege of nineteen days,
By 5,500 Americans; 7,000 French Infantry of the Line,
3,500 Militia, under command of
Gov. Thomas Nelson, and 36 French Ships
of the Line,
Earl Cornwallis,
Commander of the British forces at Yorktown
and Gloucester,
Surrendered the Army,
7,251 officers and men, 840 seamen, 244 cannon,
and 24 standards,
To his Excellency George Washington,
Commander-in-Chief of the combined forces of
America and France;
To his Excellency the Count de Rochambeau,
Commanding the Auxiliary troops of his Christian
Majesty in America,
And to his Excellency the Comte de Grasse,
Commanding-in-Chief the Naval Army of
France in Chespeake.

WEST.

The Treaty,
Concluded Feb. 6, 1778,
Between the United States of America
And Louis XVI., King of France,
Declares
The essential and direct end
Of the present Defensive Alliance,
Is to maintain effectively
The Liberty, Sovereignty and Independence,
Absolute and Unlimited,
Of the said United States,
As well in matters of Government as of
Commerce.

EAST.

The Provisional Articles of Peace,
Concluded Nov. 30, 1782,
And the Definite Treaty of Peace,
Concluded Sept. 3, 1783,
Between the United States of America
And George III., King of Great Britain and Ireland,
Declares:
His Britannic Majesty Acknowledges the said
United States,
Viz.: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay,
Rhode Island and Providence Plantations,
Connecticut, New York, New Jersey,
Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland,
Virginia, North Carolina, South
Carolina, and Georgia,
To be Free and Sovereign and Independent
States.

813. He said "I did it. I am a stalwart, and Arthur is now president."

814. It is a colony or community of persons formed by John H. Noyes in 1837, at Putney, Vt. The community removed to Oneida Creek, Lenox Township, Madison County, N. Y., in 1847. There are four cardinal principles in the belief of the members of this society, viz.: Reconciliation to

God, salvation from sin, equality of man and woman, the union of labor and its products. The members of this community have been accused of teaching the doctrine of "free love," but such is not the case.

815. It is customary for a president to kiss the Holy Bible when inaugurated. The verse and chapter are usually recorded by some one present. Garfield kissed the first six verses of the twenty-first chapter of the book of Proverbs.

816. Name as many persons as you may think of, then call upon your parents and others for persons not named. Whom have you listed?

817. Mrs. Benjamin Pitman, of Cincinnati, was cremated at Washington by Dr. Le Moyne, Feb. 15, 1878.

818. No. The articles of capitulation permitted Lee and his officers of certain rank to retain their side arms.

819. The 4th of March fell on Sunday and he took the oath on the 3d, and 5th.

820. General William Henry Harrison.

821. He had engaged as a mule driver on the canal, but in a few days after his employment he undertook to steer the boat, but the rudder struck a snag and the tiller striking him with full force landed him in deep water; his companions pulled him out, but his scare, hurt, and his getting wet threw him into a fever. On recovering from his sickness he had lost all desire to either drive the mule or hold the tiller.

822. Wm. Henry Harrison.

823. James A. Garfield served in this capacity in Hiram College.

824. General Garfield, at Paintville, Ky. He was colonel at that time.

825. Washington and Jefferson made many a joke; Van Buren had trouble plenty to find; poor bank-notes let Johnson go home, greatly astonished. (The initial letter of each word in order is the initial of each name in order.)

826. Seven. John Jay, 1789 to 1795; John Rutledge, 1795 to 1795; Oliver Ellsworth, 1796 to 1801; John Marshall, 1801 to 1835; Roger B. Taney, 1836 to 1864; Salmon P. Chase, 1864 to 1873; Morrison R. Waite, 1874 to ——. In 1790 the supreme court consisted of a chief justice and five associates. In 1807, six associates. In 1837, eight associates. In 1863, nine associates. The number of justices is frequently reduced by death or resignation but is soon filled,

827. A general in active service receives $13,500 per annum for the first five years; after five years' service ten per cent. is added; after ten years, twenty per cent; after fifteen years, thirty per cent; after twenty years, forty per cent.

A lieutenant-general receives $11,000 per annum with the same additions as for general.

A major-general receives $7,500 with the same additions as for general, and on retiring $5,625 for the first five years only.

A brigadier-general receives $5,500 with same additions as for general, and $4,125 on retiring for first five years only.

828. Any commissioned officer who has served thirty years as such may be retired on his own application at the discretion of the president.

After forty years' service he many be placed on the retired list, unconditionally.

After forty-five years' actual service, or sixty-two years of age is reached, an officer may be retired at the discretion of the president.

The number of retired officers cannot exceed four hundred. The pay is fixed at seventy-five per cent. of the pay allotted to same officer in active service.

829. Yes. He receives pay at the rate of eight cents per mile.

830. Thirteen dollars per month and rations.

831. Yes. His pay increases to twenty-one dollars per month after twenty years' service.

832. Major-General George Washington, 1775 to 1783; Major-General Henry Knox, 1783 to 1784; Lieutenant-Colonel Josiah Harmer, 1788 to 1791; Major-General Arthur St. Clair, 1791 to 1792; Major-General Anthony Wayne, 1792 to 1796; Major-General James Wilkinson, 1796 to 1798; Lieutenant-General George Washington, 1798 to 1799; Major-General James Wilkinson, 1800 to 1812; Major-General Henry Dearborn, 1812 to 1815; Major-General Jacob Brown, 1815 to 1828; Major-General Alexander Macomb, 1828 to 1841; Major-General Winfield Scott, 1841 to 1861; Major-General Geo. B. McClellan, 1861 to 1862; Major-General Henry W. Hallock, 1862 to 1864; Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, 1864 to 1866; General U. S. Grant, 1866 to 1869; General W. T. Sherman, 1869 to —— 1883.

833. W. T. Sherman (1883).

834. Senator Pendleton of Ohio.

835. Garfield's mother.

836. After reading it.

837. There are nine. Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y; Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass; Gosport Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.; Kittery Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.; League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, Cal.; New London Navy Yard (unfinished), New London, Ct.; Pensacola Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.; Washington City Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

838. At Annapolis, Md.

839. We can have but one *general.* Who is he?

840. But one under the present law.

841. We are limited by law to three. At present they are Winfield S. Hancock, John M. Scofield and Irvin McDowell.

842. Limited by law to six.

843. The vote cast by the people.

844. Double the number of the congress, add the product

to 1789, the result will be the year in which congress closed.

845. Subtract 1789 from the given year; if the remainder is an even number, one half of it will be the congress; if an odd number add one to the remainder and divide by two.

846. 1. Made cotton raising profitable.
2. Increased the amount of cotton raised.
3. Made a demand for good strong laborers.
4. Made slavery a permanent institution.
5. Increased hatred between North and South.
6. Made the South rich.
7. Crowned cotton king of products.

847. U. S. Grant but forty-seven when inaugurated. The average age of presidents when inaugurated is fifty-seven years.

WRITTEN AND ORAL REVIEWS.

No teacher can successfully teach history without constant reviews. The author advises one or two of these questions reviewed daily. The pupil should write upon a given number at such times as the teacher may select. This written work may be considered as an examination and due record of it entered in the book kept for this purpose. The questions are framed just as they should be used, but may be altered by the teacher to suit the grade of the pupil or to comply with the author used. Such directions are given as are thought needful from time to time.

1. How many and what periods (epochs) in United States History?

2. Write the names of the periods and the date of beginning and ending of each.

Thus; Period of Discovery ——— 1492 to 1607.

" " ——— —— —— etc.

3. Trace Columbus from Genoa to Madrid on his first return. (Use the form given in the text.)

4. Write a brief account of Columbus's last three voyages.

5. Write the form for the three great discoveries from memory.

6. Name the Spanish discovers, and tell what important thing each one did.

7. Tell all you can about De Soto.

8. Make a list of places discovered, and tell why each was so called.

9. Write a short sketch of Columbus.

10. Write the form for the claims.

11. Tell what you can about the Mound-builders.

12. Tell what you can about the early Icelandic and Norse expeditions.

13. Tell of the misfortunes of Columbus. Of the transportation of his remains and their burial.

14. Why was America so called. What nations made discoveries in America?

15. Tell all you can about Sir Walter Raleigh.

16. Write the form for the Spanish discoveries.

17. Write the form for the English discoveries.

18. Write the form for the Dutch and French discoveries.

19. Write the form for the discoveries of nations.

20. Tell all about Magellan.

21. What part of the United States did the several nations claim? Explain for each.

22. Describe an Indian.

23. Tell why each nation claimed a certain part rather than the whole of the country.

24. By what right does a nation lay claim to the territory of a country?

25. Tell the story of De Leon and the Fountain of Youth.

26. Who was the first circumnavigator of the globe? The second? Where did each make the voyage?

27. What territory was granted to the London Company? To the Plymouth?

28. What and where was Acadia? New Albion? New Netherlands? New France?

29. The conflicting claims in America would probably lead to what?

30. Write the outlines (blackboard form) for the study of each of the thirteen colonies.

31. In turn write the short form for each colony

32. Write a sketch of Balboa.

33. Tell all about Pocahontas.

34. Write all you can concerning Nathaniel Bacon.

35. Tell of the Pilgrims. The Puritans.

36. Write of the two Indian massacres in Virginia.

37. Write the history of Bacon's Rebellion. Also of King Philip's War.

38. Tell of Verrazani and Cartier.

39. Write about the starving time.

40. Trace the Pilgrims in their wanderings to America.

41. Write the outline for New Hampshire.

42. Tell about Roger Williams.

43. Tell of the Salem Witchcraft.

44. Who was Anne Hutchinson? Thos. Hooker? Miles Standish? John Endicott? John Carver?

45. Tell all about the Pequod War.

46. Tell of the tyranny of Edmund Andros.

47. Tell the story of the Charter Oak.

48. What was the House of Burgesses?

49. When and where was the first permanent English settlement made? The first Spanish? By the Dutch?

50. When did Virginia become a Royal Province? Massachusetts? New Hampshire? New York?

51. Tell of the Dutch settlements in New York.

52. Tell of the early settlement of New Jersey. Also of Connecticut.

53. Who were the Quakers? The Baptists?

54. How was the settlement of Pennsylvania different from the other colonies?

55. Give a good sketch of the Baltimores.

56. Tell of Oglethorpe.

57. Make neat list of the thirteen colonies, and opposite each put name of place first settled in each.

In a third column put date of each settlement.

In a fourth column put name of leader opposite each colony.

In a fifth column put date for the time each became a Royal Province. (Which never became a Royal Province?)

58. Name all the wars of the colonies.

59. What religious denominations were found in the colonies? Make a neat list of them.

59. Name the intercolonial wars, and the treaty of each.

60. Give cause and gain of each war.

61. Give date of beginning and ending of each war.

62. Which was the most important of these four wars? Why?

63. Abbreviate the names of the thirteen colonies, and give nickname of each.

64. What is a Commercial Corporation? Royal Province? Proprietary Government? Voluntary Association?

65. Which colonies became Royal Provinces?

66. Give full account of Braddock's defeat.

67. Tell of the capture of Louisburg.

68. Give sketch of General Wolfe.

69. Write the great leading cause of the Revolution. Also form for the same.

70. Tell the story of the Boston Tea Party.

71. Write a good sketch of Ethan Allen.

72. Tell all about "Old Put."

73. What was the first and the last battle of the Revolution?

74. Tell what Burgoyne and Clinton tried to do in 1777.

75. Tell all about the surrender at Saratoga.

76. Give full account of the battle of Long Island.

77. Who was the great American traitor? Tell of his treason.

78. What did we gain by the Revolution?

79. Tell of the Wyoming and Cherry Valley massacres.

80. Write outline for 1775.

81. Write of the siege of Boston. Charleston.

82. What were the provisions of the treaty of Paris?

83. Tell of the Articles of Confederation.

84. Tell of the Stars and Stripes.

85. Write a sketch of Washington as a general.

86. Write a sketch of Gates and Greene.

87. Tell of the French Alliance and La Fayette.

88. Write a sketch of the battle of Bunker Hill.

89. Tell all about the Declaration of Independence.

90. Write an account of the battle of Brandywine; Germantown; Monmouth; Princeton and Eutaw Springs.

91. Write the outline for Washington's Administration.

92. Tell of the financial troubles during the Revolutionary time.

93. Tell of the whisky insurrection.

94. Who composed Washington's Cabinet? Who compose the cabinet now?

95. Make outline for the branches of our government.

96. Tell of Citizen Genet and our government.

97. Tell all about Eli Whitney and the cotton gin.

98. What is meant by the Alien and Sedition laws.

99. What States were admitted while Washington was president? Give dates.

100. Write outline for John Adams's Administration.

101. Tell of Washington's death.

102. What is meant by the Reprisal act?

103. Write outline for Jefferson's Administration.

104. Give a sketch of Tripolitan War.

105. Tell all about the Burr-Hamilton duel.

106. What is meant by the Embargo act?

107. What States are included in the Northwest Territory?

108. Write outline for Madison's Administration.

109. What is meant by the Non-Intercourse act?

110. Tell of the battle of Tippecanoe.

111. What is meant by the affair of the Little Belt?

112. Describe the action at Frenchtown.

113. Tell all about Perry's victory.

114. How many armies were organized in 1813? Give their location.

115. Describe the battle of Lundy's Lane.

116. Tell of the battle of New Orleans.

117. Give sketch of Jefferson.

118. Write outline for Monroe's Administration.

119. Make list of States admitted from 1789 to 1825.

120. What is meant by the Monroe Doctrine?

121. Tell all about La Fayette's visit.

122. Give the cause of the war of 1812.

123. Write form for Adams's Administration.

124. Give sketch of the early railroads.

125. What is meant by a protective tariff?

126. Give full account of the siege of Savannah. (Revolution.)

127. Trace Washington through the war of the Revolution.

128. Tell of our war with Algiers.

129. Write outline for Jackson's administration.

130. Tell of Jackson's veto.

131. Write a history of Black Hawk's War.

132. What is meant by S. C. Nullification?

133. Write list of presidents to this date (1837) and give dates of inauguration for each.

134. Write outline for Van Buren's Administration.

135. What is meant by the "Panic of '37"?

136. Give history of the Patriot War.

137. What was the nature of the sub-treasury bill?

138. Write outline for Harrison's Administration.

139. Tell all about Dorr's rebellion.

140. Tell of Howe and his sewing-machine.

141. Give history of the telegraph.

142. Tell of the Mormon troubles.

143. Make list of States admitted from 1789 to 1845 with dates.

144. Write outline for Polk's Administration.

145. What caused the Mexican War? What was gained by it?

146. Tell all you can about the Smithsonian Institute.

147. Describe the battle of Monterey.

148. What did we pay in our compromise for Texas? Florida? Louisiana? Gadsden Purchase?

149. Trace Taylor through his campaign. (See model.)

150. Write outline for Taylor's Administration.

151. Tell all about the discovery of gold in California.

152. Write a sketch of Clay and Webster.

153. Write outline of Pierce's Administration.

154. Explain the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Also the Kansas struggle.

155. Write outline of Buchanan's Administration.

156. Write the history of the Dred Scott decision.

157. Give the history of the Atlantic Cable.

158. Write a brief account of John Brown's raid.

159. Make out list of States admitted from 1789 to 1861.

160. Write outline for causes of the Civil War.

161. Outline events for 1861. Also for 1862.

162. Tell about the Emancipation Proclamation.

163. Write a sketch of the battle of Gettysburg.

164. Write a sketch of the siege of Vicksburg.

165. Write about Lee's surrender.

166. Write the account of Lincoln's assassination.

167. Write outline for Johnson's Administration.

168. What is the import of the Fourteenth Amendment? The Fifteenth?

169. What is the nature of the tenure of office bill?

170. Give an account of the impeachment trial

171. Write outline for Grant's Administration.

172. What is meant by Black Friday? Alabama Claims? Geneva Arbitration? Credit Mobilier? Salary Grab? Patrons

of Husbandry? Resumption Act? Electoral Commission?

172. Write a note about the Chicago fire. Also of the Boston fire.

173. Write a sketch of the Centennial.

174. Write a sketch of Charles Sumner.

175. Write a sketch of Custer's defeat.

176. Write outline for Hayes's Administration.

177. Write a sketch of W. C. Bryant.

178. Write a sketch of the Negro Exodus.

179. Write a sketch of the yellow fever and its ravages.

180. Write outline for Garfield's Administration.

181. What is meant by the Star Route trial?

182. Give a sketch of Yorktown Celebration.

183. Write complete list of the presidents, giving name in full.

184. Write a list of the wars from 1789 to the present.

185. What wars were closed with a treaty?

186. When did we become a nation?

187. What forms of government have we had since 1607?

188. Write list of States with dates admitted since 1789.

Lengthy reviews should be written out on paper and handed to the teacher for correction or exchanged with members of the class.

189. Make list of presidents and in a second column tell what party elected each.

190. Write a sketch of Lincoln. b. Douglass. c. Seward. d. Davis (Jefferson). e. Jackson (Stonewall). f. Grant. g. McClellan. h. Greeley. i. Sherman. j. Hayes. k. Garfield. l. Daniel Webster. (Teacher will add to this list at discretion.)

191. Bound the territory obtained by the Louisina Purchase. By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. By the Gadsden Purchase. By the Northwest Territory.

192. How do you account for so many French names along the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes?

193. Do you believe the U. S. made a profitable investment in the purchase of Alaska? Give reasons.

194. What are some of the advantages a citizen of the U. S. possesses over a citizen of England?

195. Outline the Mexican War for study.

NOTE.—We give an outline of the Rebellion as suggestive model for this kind of work.

1. United States History.
2. The Rebellion.
3. Cause of Rebellion.

1st. Free trade. The South advocating *free trade* and the North a protective tariff.

2d. Slavery. a. The profit derived from the slave trade and slave labor in the South. b. Its opposition by the North. c. Missouri Compromise. d. The Omnibus Bill. e. John Brown's Raid. f. Publication of sectional literature. g. The admission of Kansas.

3d. The geographical position of the two countries. a. Their interests in direct opposition in many cases. b. Restricted communication. c. The social status of the two countries. d. Educational provisions widely different.

Such an outline of causes is comprehensive and serves to give a good idea of topical analyses.

196. Name the important political events of Hayes's Administration.

197. Make list of prominent explorers and give nationality of each.

198. Give history of formation and adoption of our constitution.

199. Outline the powers of congress, as given by the constitution.

200. What were the purposes of the Articles of Confederation of 1777?

201. How was slavery first introduced into this country?

202. Search everything at hand and make up a neat list of the names of present Indian tribes in the U. S. Tell where each tribe resides.

203. Why were the Quakers persecuted? Give account of Witchcraft delusion.

204. What was the Stamp Act of 1765, and where first formally resisted?

205. What led to the capture of the city of Washington in 1814?

206. When and by what body was Washington first appointed commander-in-chief? Who nominated him?

207. Give two prominent events of Monroe's Administration.

208. For what was Jackson distinguished as a president?

209. What government has the District of Columbia, and what representation, if any, in the U. S. Congress?

210. What made the United States constitution a necessity in 1789?

211. Who was Marquette? What explorations did he make?

212. How and when was Maryland settled?

213. Name the rebellions that have occurred in our history.

214. What was the first colonial congress? What colonies composed the New England settlements?

215. What was meant by the Navigation Acts?

216. Who were the Jesuit missionaries?

217. Tell the story of Major Andre.

218. What was the Dorr Rebellion?

219. Tell about the construction of the Erie Canal?

220. Explain the Fugitive Slave Act.

221. What is meant by a veto? Tell of one.

222. Give the meaning of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.

223. We have paid $62,700,000 for lands acquired; name "pieces" purchased and price paid for each. Is the sum correct?

224. Write a column of the dates of the purchases made in chronological order.

225. Explain what is meant by a homestead. A commonwealth.

226. What is a Sanitary Fair? A Christian Commission?

227. Tell of the World's Fair. The American Centennial.

228. Tell of the "underground railroad." Is it operated now?

229. What are the functions of the Department of the Interior?

230. What was the Wilmot Proviso? The Free-Soil Party?

231. Tell all about the discovery of petroleum and of its use and value.

232. Explain the money panic of 1873.

233. What is meant by Civil Service Reform?

234. Explain the movement of the center of population.

235. Is our government a monarchy, an aristocracy or a democracy.

236. What is meant by a declaration of war? A prisoner of war? A siege? A privateer? A war prize? A truce? A treaty? A blockade? Contraband of war?

METHODS OF OUTLINING.

There are many forms for outlining United States history, and each of these has possibly some advantages over others. The teacher should select that which seems simplest and at the same time requires the least labor on the part of his pupils.

A few forms are appended as suggestive to the young teacher and such as may be used to vary outlines most used. "Variety is the spice of life." "Spice" your history work.

Period of Discoveries.

BLACKBOARD OUTLINE.

1. The Northmen in America.
   a. Where from?
   b. Why no records?

2. Spanish.
3. French.
4. English.
5. Dutch.

   a. Discoverers.
   b. Discovery.
   c. Time.
   d. Claims.
   e. Settlements.

American Indians.

a. Numbers and mode of living.
b. Troubles with whites.
c. Claims to the soil.

Colonial Period.

1. Vir.
2. Mass.
3. N. H.
4. R. I.
5. Conn.

   a. Form of Government.
   b. When
   c. Where } Settled?
   d. By whom

BLACKBOARD FORM—CONTINUED.

6. N. Y.		
7. N. J.	e. Religious.	Troubles.
8. Penn.	f. Political.	
9. Del.	g. Indian.	
10. Md.	h. Education.	
11. N. C.	i. Noted Persons.	
12. S. C.	j. Other Facts.	
13. Ga.		

WARS.

King William's.	a. Cause.
Queen Anne's.	b. Date.
King George's.	c. Battles.
French and Indian.	d. Results.
	e. Treaty.

The preceding will serve to illustrate one method of outlining the Discovery and the Colonial Periods. For battles and events some such form as the following might be used:

OPERATIONS OF 1775.

1. Lexington.
   a. Date.
   b. Commanders, Results.
2. Ticonderoga.
   a. Commanders.
   b. Results.
3. Bunker Hill.
   a. Date.
   b. Commanders.
   c. Results.
4. Other events.

The above will serve as a model for other dates of the Revolution.

WASHINGTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1. Election.
   a. By what Party?

2. Important Facts.
   a. Departments and Duty of Each.
   b. Revenue.
   c. Whisky Rebellion.
   d. Citizen Genet.
   e. Seat of Government.
   f. States Admitted.

In the same manner the following administration might be outlined. It will be noticed that but few dates are necessary to be remembered.

A form in use by many of our best teachers is here presented.

Term of Office, 1801 to 1809.

- Jefferson.
  - Election.
    - Date.
    - Parties.
  - Changes.
    - Alien and Sedition Laws Repealed.
    - Economy.
      - Army.
      - Navy.
      - Internal Revenue.
    - Patronage.
  - Territory.
    - Addition of Ohio 1802.
    - La. Purchase.
      - Reason
        - Fr.
        - Am.
      - Price, $15,000,000.
      - Constitut'lity.
      - Importance.
  - Foreign.
    - France and England
      - Tripoli.
      - Blockade.
      - Embargo Act.
      - Right of Search.
      - Orders in Council.
      - Milan Decree.
  - Miscellaneous
    - Hamilton Killed, 1804.
    - Steamboat, Clermont.
    - Burr's Conspiracy.

It will be noticed that while this form gives a pretty thorough analysis it requires too much space for blackboard reviews.

These analyses might be carried to biography and there made use of in the special study of important leaders in our history. We should constantly keep some important personage before the class for review. We cannot learn too much concerning the actions of noble men and women.

INDIVIDUAL STATES.

NOTE.—The thirteen original colonies have been outlined in the settlement period.

BLACKBOARD FORM.

Vermont, 1791. { 1724—Brattleboro. 1777—Government. 1791—Admitted.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

NOTE.—Owing to the fact that our school histories give but short sketches (in some cases none) of the individual States it is thought best to present the matter in the shape of questions and answers. Teachers should call the attention of their pupils to these outlines and require at least a brief notice of the early settlement of each State.

1. From what does Vermont derive its name? Ans. From two words, verd, *green* and mont, *mountain*.

2. What two States claimed Vermont? Ans. At first New Hampshire claimed it, and afterward New York.

3. "What did Vermont pay for itself?" Ans. Vermont paid New York $30,000 for her claims before it could be admitted into the Union.

4. Who were the Green Mountain Boys? Ans. The soldiers of Vermont were so called during the Revolution.

5. Has Vermont furnished a president of the United States? If so, give his name.

6. What is meant by the New Hampshire Grants? Ans. All the territory lying between New Hampshire and New York was so called, owing to the New Hampshire claims.

Kentucky, 1792.
- 1774—James Harrod.
- 1775—Boonsborough.
- 1792—Admitted.

7. Who built the first house in Kentucky? Ans. In 1774 James Harrod built the first log hut in Kentucky at what is now Harrodsburg.

8. Who built the first fort? Ans. Daniel Boone built the first fort at Boonsborough in 1775.

9. What is the Indian meaning of Kan-tuck-kee? Ans. "The dark and bloody ground."

10. Has Kentucky furnished a president of the United States? If so, give name.

Tennessee, 1796.
- 1756—Fort Loudon.
- 1785—Franklin.
- 1796—Admitted.

11. Where was the first settlement made in Tennessee? Ans. The first permanent settlement was made at Fort Loudon, in 1756. This was about thirty miles above Knoxville, on the Tennessee River.

12. What is meant by the State of Franklin? Ans. In 1785 the people became dissatisfied with the rule of North Carolina, by which they were governed, and organized an independent government, which they maintained until 1788 when it was again united with North Carolina.

13. What is the meaning of the Indian name Tann-as-see? Ans. "The river of the big bend."

14. What became of Daniel Boone? Ans. He emigrated from Kentucky to Missouri and died at Charette, Sept. 26, 1820.

15. Where did Daniel Boone and the early settlers of Kentucky get their salt? Ans. At Blue Licks, same state. How did they separate it from the water?

Ohio, 1803
- 1788—Marietta.
- 1789—Cincinnati.
- 1803—Admitted.

16. Who made the first permanent settlement in Ohio? Ans. General Rufus Putnam led the first settlers to Ohio in 1788. They came from Massachusetts and settled at Marietta.

17. What capitals has Ohio had? Ans. Chillicothe was the capital from 1800 to 1810; Zanesville, from 1810 to 1812; Chillicothe, from 1812 to 1816; the seat of government was removed from Chillicothe to Columbus in 1816.

18. What was Cincinnati once called? Ans. Fort Washington. Cincinnati was also called Losanteville.

19. When did the first steamboat pass down the Ohio? Ans. The "Orleans" passed down the Ohio in 1811. It was built at Pittsburg.

20. When was the Northwest Territory organized? Ans. In 1787. It included the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin.

Louisiana, 1812.
- 1699—Biloxi
- 1718—New Orleans
- 1812—Admitted.

21. When and where was the first permanent settlement made in Louisiana? Ans. In 1718, at New Orleans. Biloxi had been settled by Iberville in 1699 and this opened the way to settlement in the Territory of Louisiana.

22. When was the American flag first hoisted in the village of New Orleans? Ans. In 1803.

23. What noted public works at the mouth of the Mississippi River? Ans. Eads's Jetties, which enable ocean steamers to ascend the river to New Orleans. Describe them.

24. What did Jefferson regard as the greatest act of his administration? Ans. The purchase of Louisiana in 1803.

25. For whom was Louisiana named? Ans. For the French King Louis XIV., by La Salle.

Indiana, 1816.
- 1702—Vincennes.
- 1819—Indianapolis
- 1816—Admitted.

26. When was the first settlement made in Indiana? Ans. It is not known. The earliest settlement authenticated was that of Vincennes in 1702.

27. Who founded Indianapolis? Ans. John Pogue, in 1819.

28. What president was once governor of Indiana Territory? Ans. William Henry Harrison, of Tippecanoe fame.

29. When did Indianapolis become the capital? Ans. In 1825 the seat of government was removed from Corydon to this place.

30. What is the origin of the term "Hoosier State"? Ans. The word Hoosier is a corruption of the word *husher*, a western term for a bully.

Mississippi, 1817.
- 1699—Biloxi.
- 1716—Ft. Rosalie.
- 1817—Admitted.

31. Where was the first permanent settlement made in this State? Ans. At Biloxi by Iberville in 1699.

32. When was Natchez founded? Ans. In 1716 a fort called Rosalie was built on the present site of Natchez.

33. What is the Indian word for Mississippi? Ans. *Miche Sepe*, and, translated, "Great River." Another authority gives it as "The Great Father of Waters."

34. Why were the Natchez Indians supposed to be related to the tribes of Peru and Mexico? Ans. Because of their customs and habits, which were very similar.

35. What is the principle staple of Mississippi? Ans. Cotton.

Illinois, 1818.
- 1682—Kaskaskia.
- 1812—Fort Dearborn.
- 1818—Admitted.

36. What places were probably settled as soon as Kaskaskia? Ans. Peoria claims to have been settled first. It is admitted that Cabokia is of the same date as that of Kaskaskia.

37. What noted mines in Illinois? Ans. The Galena lead mines.

38. What did the Mormons attempt to build at Nauvoo? Ans. They commenced to build a temple on a grand plan, but their troubles with the people and the authorities in 1844 caused the suspension of this work. A part of the walls are still standing.

39. What is the meaning of Illinois? Ans. The word is from the Delaware word *leno*, *leni*, or *ilini*, meaning real, or superior men. The termination is of French origin.

40. When was Illinois carved out of the Northwest Territory as a separate territory? Ans. In 1809.

Alabama, 1819.
- 1789—Mississippi.
- 1817—Separated.
- 1819—Admitted.

41. Where was Alabama first settled? Ans. It was first settled at Mobile in 1711 by the French. That part of the Territory now known as Alabama and Mississippi was erected into the Territory of Mississippi in 1798. The separation took place in 1817, when the latter State was admitted into the Union.

42. What did we pay Georgia for her claims to Alabama soil? Ans. In 1802 we paid Georgia $1,250,000 for her claims to this soil.

43. What is the meaning of Alabama? Ans. The meaning of the Indian word for Alabama is "Here we rest."

44. What is the nickname for a native of Alabama? Ans. The natives are called "Lizards."

45. What singular vegetable production is found on the trees of Southern Alabama? Ans. A celebrated sea moss, which hangs pendant from the branches of trees in such masses as to darken the ground in some places.

Maine, 1820.
- 1622—Monhegan.
- 1688—Massachusetts.
- 1820—Admitted.

46. Who first visited Maine? Ans. Bartholomew Gosnold, in 1602; Martin Pring, in 1603; Del Monts, in 1604, and in 1605, Captain Weymouth visited its shores.

47. Who attempted the first settlement? Ans. George Popham. He abandoned his settlement in 1608. In 1622 Monhegan was settled. Saco was probably settled the same year.

48. What colony ruled Maine for a number of years? Ans. Massachusetts governed this province at many different periods, until 1688, when it remained subject to Massachusetts until its admission in 1820.

49. What is the meaning of the word Maine? Ans. It means the main (mayne) land, and was first used to distinguish the shore from the islands in the vicinity of the shore.

50. How did King Philip affect the people of Maine in his war of 1675? Ans. The Indians of Maine being in sympathy with him, committed numerous murders, and destroyed many neighborhoods.

Missouri, 1821.
- 1755—St. Genevieve.
- 1764—St. Louis.
- 1821—Admitted.

51. What nations made the first settlements in Missouri? Ans. The French. They settled St. Genevieve in 1755, as well as other places about the same time.

52. How many houses were there in St. Louis in 1764? Ans. There were four dwellings and a store. The first steamboat to visit this city was in 1817.

53. Why is Missouri so called? Ans. From the Indian name of a tribe which inhabited this State.

54. What is one of the great land-marks of American history? Ans. The Missouri Compromise. When was it passed and what was it?

55. What is the Indian signification for Missouri? Ans Muddy Water.

Michigan, 1837. { 1668—Sault St. Marie. 1701—Detroit. 1837—Admitted.

56. From what is the name derived? Ans. From two Chippewa words *mitchi*, great, and *sawgyegan*, lake, meaning great lake.

57. Where was the first settlement made? Ans. Father Marquette founded Sault St. Marie in 1668. Detroit was founded by Cadillac in 1701.

58. Has Michigan supplied a president?

59. What American hung out the white tablecloth at Detroit? Ans. General Hull, in War of 1812.

60. What is the nickname for natives of Michigan? Ans. They are called "Wolverines."

Arkansas, 1836. { 1803—Louisiana. 1819—Organized. 1836—Admitted.

61. How do you pronounce Arkansas? Ans. It is authority to pronounce it Ar-kan-sah, accented on the first syllable; at least this is authorized by the authority of the State. Webster pronounces it as spelled, with the accent on the second syllable.

62. When was this State organized from the Louisiana purchase. Ans. In 1819 it was organized as a Territory and admitted in 1836.

63. Was Jackson president when Michigan was admitted?

64. What are the people of Arkansas called? Ans. They are known as "Bears."

65. What is a Creole? Ans. One born within or near the tropics is the usual sense, but it frequently applies to one born in the Southern States or the West Indies, of European parents. It never implies a degree of negro blood.

Florida, 1845. { 1565—St. Augustine. 1696—Pensacola. 1845—Admitted.

66. Why was Florida so called? Ans. Partly on account of its florid or flowery appearance and partly from the fact that it was discovered on Easter Sunday (Pascua Florida).

66. What inscription did the Spaniards place upon the hanged Frenchmen? Ans. "Not as Frenchmen, but as heretics."

67. How did the French retaliate? Ans. The French soon afterward avenged these murders by hanging the Spaniards on the same trees which bore the moldering bones of the murdered. Their inscription read, "Not as Spaniards, but as cut-throats and murderers."

68. What is the oldest settlement within the boundaries of the United States? Ans. The settlement at St. Augustine, made by the Spaniards in 1565, is the oldest one in the limits of the United States.

69. What is the popular name for the natives of Florida? Ans. They are known by the appellation of "Fly-up-the-Creek," from a kind of bird which follows the windings of the streams when disturbed.

70. What is the only State which has summer twelve months in the year? Ans. Florida.

Texas, 1845. { 1685—La Salle. 1836—Independent. 1845—Admitted.

71. What is the Lone Star State? Ans. Texas is so called from its single star found on the State seal.

72. What were the first places settled in Texas? Ans. The first attempt at settlement was under the auspices of La Salle, at Matagorda Bay, in 1685. He called his stockade fort, St. Louis. The colony were soon dispersed by the French and finally a number of weak posts were established. Texas has had a varied history previous to its annexation to the United States in 1845.

73. What is the only State in the Union which was once

an Independent Republic? Ans. Texas was an Independent Republic from 1836 to 1845.

74. What was the last official act of President Tyler? Ans. He signed the bill admitting Texas into the Union as a State.

75. Who was the "President of Texas." Ans. General Samuel Houston.

Iowa, 1846. { 1788—Dubuque. 1833—Burlington. 1846—Admitted.

76. What is the Indian meaning for Iowa? Ans. It is said to mean "This is the land," or "The beautiful land."

77. Who first smoked the "Pipe of Peace" with the Indians of Iowa? Ans. Marquette and Joliet, in 1673.

78. What are natives of Iowa called? Ans. They are called "Hawkeyes."

79. Which is the "Turpentine State?" Ans. North Carolina is so called from the quantities of tar and turpentine produced.

80. The northern boundary of what States and Territory are exactly midway between the Equator and the North Pole? Ans. The northern boundaries of New York, Vermont and Wyoming. The same is true of the National Park.

Wisconsin, 1848. { 1640—Prairie du Chien 1836—Organized. 1848—Admitted.

81. What is the the origin of the word Wisconsin? Ans. The name of the State is adopted from that of its principal river which the French spelled *Ouisconsin*. It is said to mean "Wild rushing river."

82. What does Prairie du Chien mean? Ans. This word means "Dog-prairie."

83. Who are called "Badgers"? Ans. The inhabitants of Wisconsin are so called.

84. What was Joe Smith's "Urim and Thummim"? Ans. Two transparent stones with which he pretended to read the inscription on the golden plates discovered with them.

85. Has Wisconsin furnished a president? If so, whom?

California, 1850.
- 1768—San Diego.
- 1770—San Francisco.
- 1850—Admitted.

86. Why so called? Ans. The word California first occurs in the writings of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, an officer who served under Cortez in the conquest of Mexico. This writer limits the name to a single bay.

87. What was Col. Sutter doing when his laborer discovered gold? Ans. He was digging a mill-race and the shining particles were noticed by Mr. Marshall.

88. Why did not California furnish troops in the late Civil War? Ans. Because of her isolated locality, there being no railroads across the mountains.

89. Why is this called the "Golden State"? Ans. On account of its great production of the precious metals.

90. What is the motto of California? Ans. Eureka, "I have found it."

Minnesota, 1858.
- 1805—Col. Pike.
- 1849—Organized.
- 1858—Admitted.

91. When was Minnesota explored? Ans. In 1805 Pike and others explored the Father of Waters to its source.

92. Who are called the "Gophers"? Ans. The inhabitants of Minnesota.

93. What is the meaning of Minnesota? Ans. The Indian meaning is "Cloudy Water."

94. Who led the Indians in the massacre of 1862? Ans. Little Crow.

95. Who named the Falls of St. Anthony? Ans. Louis Hennepin, in 1680.

Oregon, 1859.
- 1792—Capt. Gray.
- 1811—Astoria.
- 1859—Admitted.

96. When was Oregon first explored? Ans. Captain Robert Gray, of Boston, entered a large river which he named Columbia, in honor of his vessel. This was in 1792.

97. Why was Astoria so called? Ans. In honor of John Jacob Astor, a wealthy merchant of New York, and leading member of the Pacific Fur Company.

98. What is the "State of hard cases"? Ans. Oregon is so designated.

99. What is the motto of Oregon? Ans. "The Union."

100. Who was Captain Jack? Ans. He was the Chief of the Modocs in the Modoc War in the Lava Beds in 1872-'73.

Kansas, 1861.
- 1834—Kansas-Nebraska.
- 1854—Kansas Struggle.
- 1861—Admitted.

101. What is meant by the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Ans. It was a bill passed by congress allowing these States to elect whether they be admitted as slave States or not.

102. What was the Kansas struggle? Ans. A struggle to make it a slave State on one hand and to prevent this on the other.

103. What became of John Brown, of Kansas fame? Ans. He was hanged at Harper's Ferry, Dec. 2, 1859.

104. What is the "Northern Wonderland"? Ans. The National Park, set apart by the National Government for "a perpetual reservation for the benefit and enjoyment of the people."

105. What is the "Garden of the West"? Ans. Kansas is so called.

West Virginia, 1863.
- 1861—Clarksburg.
- 1861—Wheeling.
- 1863—Admitted.

106. How was the State of West Virginia organized? Ans. About twelve hundred voters met at Clarksburg in April, 1861, and passed resolutions denouncing the action of the Legislature in passing the Secession ordinance. This meeting also recommended a meeting of delegates to meet at Wheeling. Twenty-five counties were represented at this meeting on May 13. Another meeting was held on May 20, at Wheeling. This delegate convention elected a governor (Francis H. Pierpont) and "reorganized the State of Virginia."

107. What is the only instance of a State being constructed from the territory of another State? Ans. That of West Virginia from Virginia.

108. What is the motto of West Virginia? Ans. "*Montani Semper Liberi*," "Mountaineers are always free."

Nevada, 1864.
1848—Carson.
1849—Gold.
1864—Admitted.

109. Where and by whom was Nevada first settled? Ans. At Carson, Washoe and Eagle valleys, by the Mormons.

110. What does Nevada mean? Ans. The meaning is "Snow-covered."

111. What are its inhabitants called? Ans. They are called "Miners," or "Diggers."

Nebraska, 1867.
1854—Kansas, Nebraska.
1867—Vetoed.
1867—Admitted.

112. How was Nebraska organized as a State? Ans. The provisions were the same as for the admission of Kansas, but as the South made no attempt to introduce slavery within its borders the disgraceful scenes of Kansas were not enacted.

113. Why did Nebraska knock at Uncle Sam's door for admission as a State when it only had a population of a few

thousand? Ans. Her people desired to possess all the rights and privileges of the citizens of a State.

114. Why did Johnson veto the bill for the admission of Nebraska? Ans. On the ground that the conditions were not as contained in the enabling act of April 19, 1864, passed especially for the admission of this Territory as a State, and on the ground that the Territory did not possess the required population.

115. Who are the "Bug Eaters"? Ans. An inhabitant of Nebraska is so called. Are you a "Bug Eater"?

116. What is the meaning of Nebraska? Ans. "Water Valley."

Colorado, 1876.	1852—Gold. 1861—Organized. 1876—Admitted.

117. Who first visited Colorado? Ans. Vasquez Coronado visited this part of the United States about 1540.

118. What is the popular name for Colorado? Ans. The "Centennial State," or the "Silver" State.

119. What tribe of Indians hold to their primitive State most closely and still refuse to have intercourse with either the red man or with the whites? Ans. The Comanche is now the only typical Indian.

INDIVIDUAL TERRITORIES.

New Mexico. { 1582—Santa Fe.
1850—Organized.

120. Who first visited New Mexico? Ans. Espejo visited this territory in 1582 and founded Santa Fe. This was seventeen years after the settlement at St. Augustine.

121. How did this Territory come into the possession of the United States? Ans. General Kearney conquered it in 1846, and in 1848 it was ceded to this government by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo. In 1850 it was organized as a Territory. The region lying south of the Gila was acquired Dec. 30, 1853, under the title of the Gadsden Purchase and annexed to New Mexico by act of congress, Aug. 4, 1854. The Territory then contained, besides the region now within its limits, the whole of Arizona and a portion of Colorado and Nevada. New Mexico has knocked at "Uncle Sam's Door" several times but "he does not say come in."

Utah. { 1847—Salt Lake City.
1850—Organized.

122. When and where was Utah first settled? Ans. In 1847, at Salt Lake City, by the Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young.

123. How was the Territory organized? Ans. In March, 1849, a provisional government was organized known as "the State of Deseret." This was superseded in 1850 by the organization of a territory called Utah (Sept. 9). Utah has frequently knocked at the National Door but "Uncle Sam" is not yet ready to open the door.

124. Do any fish live in Salt Lake? Ans. No. A gallon

of the water of this lake when condensed gives about a quart of salt.

125. Who are the "Latter Day Saints"? Ans. The Mormons are so called. The sect was founded by Joseph Smith (born at Sharon, Vt., in 1805, and killed at Carthage, Ill., in 1844), who claimed to have visions at the age of thirteen. He claimed that the angel Moroni appeared to him on the night of Sept. 9, 1823, informing him that God had a work for him to do and that a record written upon golden plates, giving an account of the ancient inhabitants of America and of the dealings of God with them, was deposited in a particular place in the earth, and with the plates, two transparent stones in silver bows like spectacles, called the Urim and Thummim and by means of which the writing on the plates could be read. He declared that the angel of the Lord placed these plates, together with the Urim and Thummim, into his hands on Sept. 22, 1827.

126. How did Smith pretend to read the writing on these plates? Ans. He sat behind a blanket stretched across the room and pretended to translate the hieroglyphics to Oliver Cowdery, who sat in front of the blanket and wrote what he dictated. This book was published in 1830 and was called the "Book of Mormons," or "Golden Bible."

127. Who do the Mormons call "the three witnesses"? Ans. Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer and Martin Harris were so called as they had witnessed thus, "We declare with words of soberness that an angel of God came down from Heaven, and he brought and laid before our eyes that we beheld and saw the plates and the engravings thereon." All three of these witnesses afterward denounced Mormonism and declared it false and a base fabrication.—*See the American Cyclopedia.*

Washington. { 1845—Tumwater. 1853—Organized.

128. Where and when was Washington Territory first settled? . Ans. At Tumwater, in 1845, by some families who had crossed the plains in wagons.

129. How was the question of the possession of the islands in the Northwest of this Territory decided? Ans. Great Britain claimed the islands in Washington Sound, but this trouble was settled by leaving the question to the Emperor of Germany. He decided in favor of the United States, and in 1873, they were formed into the county of San Juan.

Dakota. { 1859—Yankton.
1861—Organized.

130. Of what was Dakota originally a part? Ans. Of Minnesota, until 1849.

131. Were there any people in this Territory when first settled? Ans. A large number of Indians were roaming over it, and a few French were here and there located for a time.

Arizona. { 1800—Tucson.
1863—Organized.

32. How was the Territory organized? Ans. On Feb. 24, 1863, congress organized Arizona by cutting its entire area from New Mexico.

133. Has the settlement of Arizona a definite history? Ans. No. It was probably settled over a century since in vicinity of Tucson by the Spaniards.

Idaho. { 1855—Boise City.
1863—Organized.

134. What company first penetrated the wilds of Idaho? Ans. The Hudson Bay Fur Company first established trading posts in Idaho. The dates of the first actual settlements in many of the Territories are not known to a certainty.

Montana. { 1863—Virginia City.
1864—Organized.

135. Why was Montana organized so soon after its first settlement? Ans. Because of the rapid emigration to its gold mines, which were soon opened by the miners.

Alaska. { 1790—Kodiac.
1867—Purchased.

136. What power first owned Alaska? Ans. Russia first explored Alaska under the order of Peter the Great in 1728. This power established a government at Kodiac in 1790. The United States purchased the Territory of Russia in 1867 for $7,200,000.

Wyoming. { 1867—Cheyenne.
1868—Organized.

137. What is the "youngest Territory"? Ans. Wyoming, not being organized until 1868, and not settled until the year before.

138. What caused the settling of Wyoming? Ans. The building of the U. P. R. R. opened up the country to settlers.

District of Columbia. { 1790—Act of Congress.
1800—Seat of Government.
1862—Slavery.
1871—Organized.

139. Who selected the site for the District of Columbia? Ans. Washington, in 1790. An act of congress passed June 28, 1790, established the District of Columbia, or rather provided for its organization. The clause is as follows: "That a district of territory on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and the Connogacheague, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of government of the United States." Maryland had ceded sixty-four miles, called the county of Washington, in 1788, and Virginia had so given thirty-six miles, called the county of Alexandria, in 1789, to the United States government, but it was not accepted until 1790.

140. Why has the District but sixty-four square miles at the present time? Ans. Congress ceded the thirty-six miles which Virginia had presented back to that commonwealth in 1846.

141. When was slavery abolished in the District of Columbia? Ans. April 16, 1862.

142. Is Washington City incorporated? Ans. No. The charter was repealed in 1871.

143. How was the District governed previous to 1871? Ans. It was governed directly by congress, having no representation in that body.

144. Why do not the people of this District vote for president? Ans. Because it is a Territory. It became a Territory with one delegate in congress on June 1, 1871.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF STATES.

It is sometimes a matter of interest to know the origin of the name of a certain State. We append a list of the States with the accepted version of the origin. The teacher should call the attention of his pupils to this list, and by questioning a little daily, endeavor to fix the origin of the most important names.

MAINE, from *Mayne-land.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE, from *Hampshire*, England.

VERMONT, from *verd* (green) and *mont* (mountain). Literally "Green Mountain."

MASSACHUSETTS, from an Indian term, meaning "*Blue Hills.*" Another source authorizes, "*The place of great hills.*"

RHODE ISLAND, from the *Island of Rhodes*, Mediterranean Sea, also "*Roodt Eylandt*," red island.

CONNECTICUT, from an Indian word which means "*Long River.*"

NEW YORK, from the *Duke of York*, England.

NEW JERSEY, from the *Island of Jersey*, coast of France.

DELAWARE, from *De la War*, at one time governor of Virginia. Lord Delaware.

PENNSYLVANIA, from *Penn*, and *sylvia*, (woods) meaning "*Penn's woods.*"

MARYLAND, from *Queen Henrietta Maria.*

VIRGINIA, from the *Virgin Queen*, Elizabeth.

NORTH COROLINA, from *Charles II.*, King of England. The Latin is "*Carolus.*"

SOUTH CAROLINA, same source.

GEORGIA, from *George II.*, of England.

FLORIDA, from a Spanish word meaning flowering. Another version has it that De Leon made the discovery of the peninsula on Easter Sunday, "*Pasqua de Flores*," and from this the name was derived.

ALABAMA, from an Indian word meaning, "*Here we rest.*"

MISSISSIPPI, from an Indian word which means "*Great Father of Waters.*"

LOUISIANA, from *Louis XIV.*, King of France.

TEXAS, supposed to be of Mexican origin, but no authentic account is given.

ARKANSAS, from an Indian tribe of the same name.

MISSOURI, from an Indian word, meaning "*Muddy Water.*"

TENNESSEE, from an Indian word, meaning "*River with a Great Bend.*"

KENTUCKY, from an Indian word, meaning "*Dark and Bloody Ground.*"

ILLINOIS, from an Indian word, meaning "*River of Men.*"

OHIO, from an Indian word, meaning "*Beautiful River.*"

MICHIGAN, from an Indian word, meaning "*Great Lakes.*"

WISCONSIN, from an Indian word, meaning "*Gathering of the Waters.*"

IOWA, from an Indian word, meaning "*Drowsy Ones.*"

MINNESOTA, from an Indian word, meaning "*Cloudy Water.*"

KANSAS, from an Indian word, meaning "*Smoky Water.*"

NEBRASKA, from an Indian word, meaning "*Water Valley.*"

NEVADA, from a Spanish word, meaning "*Snow Covered.*"

COLORADO, probably from the Spanish.

CALIFORNIA, from a character in an old Spanish romance.

OREGON, from the Spanish *Oregano*, wild marjoram.

WEST VIRGINIA, same as Virginia.

INDIANA, from an Indian word, meaning "*Indian Ground.*"

NOTES AND QUERIES.

How many and what States have an Indian origin?
Which are named for kings?
Which for queens?
Which for rivers?
Which for a plant?
Which name do you admire most, and why?

NAMES AND MOTTOES OF STATES.

UNITED STATES—*E Pluribus Unum;* "One out of many."

ALABAMA, no motto.

ARKANSAS—*Regnant Populi;* "The people rule."

CALIFORNIA—*Eureka;* "I have found it."

COLORADO—*Nil sine Numine;* "Nothing without God."

CONNECTICUT—*Qui transtulit, Sustinet;* "He who brought us over sustains us."

DELAWARE—"Liberty and Independence."

FLORIDA—"In God we trust."

GEORGIA—"Wisdom, Justice and Moderation."

ILLINOIS—"State Sovereignty, National Union."

INDIANA, no motto.

IOWA—"Our liberties we prize, our rights we will maintain."

KANSAS—*Ad astra per aspera;* "To the stars through difficulties."

KENTUCKY—"United we stand, divided we fall."

LOUISIANA—"Union and Confidence."

MAINE—*Dirigo;* "I direct."

MARYLAND—*Crescite et multiplicamini;* "Increase and multiply."

MASSACHUSETTS—*Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem;* "By the sword she seeks placid rest in liberty," or "Conquers a peace."

MICHIGAN—*Tuebor*, and *Si quæris peninsulam amœnam circumspice;* "I will defend." "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you"

MINNESOTA—*L'Etoile du Nord;* "The star of the North."

MISSOURI—*Salus populi suprema lex esto;* "Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law."

MISSISSIPPI, no motto.

NEBRASKA—"Equality before the law."

NEW HAMPSHIRE, no motto.

NEW JERSEY—"Liberty and Independence."

NEW YORK—*Excelsior;* "Higher."

NORTH CAROLINA, no motto.

NEVADA—*Volens et potens;* "Willing and Able."

OHIO—*Imperium in imperio;* "An empire in an empire."

OREGON—*Alis volat propriis;* "She flies with her own wings."

PENNSYLVANIA—"Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

RHODE ISLAND—"Hope."

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Animis opibusque pariti;* "Ready in will and deed."

TENNESSEE—"Agriculture, Commerce."

TEXAS, no motto.

VERMONT—"Freedom and Unity."

VIRGINIA—*Sic semper tyrrannis;* "So always with tyrants."

WEST VIRGINIA—*Montani semper liberi;* "Mountaineers are always free."

WISCONSIN—*Civilitas successit barbarum;* "The civilized man succeeds the barbarous."

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